A FIGURES.

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OF
INTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.
R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.
strated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,391—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1st	To	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1st	To
2nd	1st		2nd	1st
2nd	1st	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	2nd	1st
2nd	1st		2nd	1st
3rd	1st	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	3rd	1st
3rd	2nd		3rd	2nd

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A Seaton	21st Aug.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Wadie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3138	500	G. W. F. Browne.	11th "
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4182	800	C. R. Edwards	19th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigh-ll	26th "
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th "
B.L.	ARCADIA	6301	1,600	W. B. Andrews	16th "
	SIAM	3011	500	H Weigheil	23rd "
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
20th August, 13th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	20 th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 10 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (Inte TITANIA)	G. Costanzo ...	4,200	600	on or about 10th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morea ...	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 510	Rs. 330.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

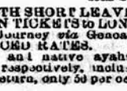
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE. L. Lemessich		4,600	650	14th Sept. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 57, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3035	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 27th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

BERIGNY AND Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m.) on 26th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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Ditto. ditto, superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 158, cash.
Ditto ditto superior, complete in Case. Rs. 180, cash.
Black Waterproof case with fittings complete, for above. Rs. 47-8, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN—
D-B. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Back Action Locks, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, well finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.
Ditto ditto of superior quality. Hammers below line of Sight, &c., highly finished. Price Rs. 235, cash.
Black Waterproof Cases, complete with fittings, for above. Rs. 52-8, cash.

HAMMERLESS GUNS—
Most useful in thick Jungle, fitted with Safety Bolt.
Gibb's and Pitt's new Pattern Patent Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic Safety Bolting, Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F-12 bore, Damascus Barrel, Left Choke, in Leather Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 345, cash.
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MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES—
Single Barrel, Rs. 34.
Double Barrel, Rs. 52-8.
Complete with Case and fittings, Rs. 84.

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D-B B-L C-F Express Rifle, .500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Back Action Locks' Henry's Rifling, &c. Price Rs. 315, cash.
Ditto ditto .450 bore, Rs. 315.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 88, cash.

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Ditto ditto superior. Rs. 33.

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Five Chambers, .450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 39, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated. Rs. 44, cash.

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Six Chambers, .450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 40, cash.
Ditto ditto, Plated. Rs. 44, cash.
Ditto ditto New Regulation, .455 bore. Rs. 47.
Ditto ditto Plated. Rs. 52-8.
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Leather Sling Holster and Pouch. Rs. 13-8.

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Six Chambers, .450 bore, Self-Extracting Rebounding Hammer, &c., Blued Steel Barrel &c. Price Rs. 86, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated. Rs. 91, cash.
New .455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel. Rs. 100, cash.
Ditto ditto Plated. Rs. 105, cash.
Latest Regulation, .476 bore, Blued, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto Plated. Rs. 110.
Oak Cases, with Fittings, complete, for Revolvers. Rs. 17-8.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch. Rs. 13-8.
Colt's Deringer Pocket Pistol, .410, Plated ; a compact, little instrument. Rs. 32.
For further particulars apply personally, or write for illustrated Catalogue.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6	"

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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WHIPS.
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ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts .....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 14 10
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CARNRICKS' SOLUBLE FOOD {Samples supplied to Medical Men. Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay ; and Poona.

CADBURY'S SOLUBLE COCOA {Samples supplied. Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay ; and Poona.

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WE have received a specially selected consignment of BROWN RUSSIA SKINS.

The Russia Leather Boots and Shoes are now most fashsionable at Home, and are much preferred for their durability and elegance.

We give every attention to finish and style.

We are now making the above to order only. FIT GUARANTEED, at following prices :—

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" Elcho or Field Boots	"	50
" Regulation Jack Boots	"	55

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BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

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Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-kn own English makers.

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A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

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A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	"	"	Soundy	" 275
3	"	"	Collard and Collard	" 325
4	Semi-Grand	"	Erard	" 360
5	Plain Square	"	Maud	" 250
9	"	"	Doener	" 650
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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

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THE 3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN

ON THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

in the TOWN HALL,

when will be performed

BARNETT'S CANTATA.

THE ANCIENT MARINER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

Performance to Commence at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p. m.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

WALER HORSES TO ARRIVE.

HIGH-BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES AND RACING PONIES, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MELBOURNE, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE BOMBAY MARKET.

STEAMER "BOTHWELL CASTLE," due Bombay end of August, will land several very handsome up standing pairs, CARRIAGE HORSES—a splendid selection of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, and HACKS; a few RACING PONIES and POLO PONIES, 13-2 and under. Will be on view on the Colaba Causeway (opposite Tramway Stables). Enquiries, before arrival, are permitted to the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

C. G. BALDOCK.

Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1888, for the supply of 2,000 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., can on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 800, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 800 will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 20th August 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 363 OF 1887.

MADON JUGGANATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort.................................Plaintiff.

v.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 30th day of July, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

All that piece of Government land, situate on the Khattarally Road, outside the Fort, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement seven thousand five hundred and eighty square yards, or thereabouts, numbered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, and bounded on the east by the said Khattarally Lane, and partly by fourteen houses belonging to different owners, bearing assessment Nos. from 8 to 21, on the west by the property of Narayen Bulmjee, on the north by the property of Pudamsey Dunnjee Josurda, and on the south by the property of Dadoo Meya Jatayker, and which said land is surrounded by a wall and on a portion whereof are erected eleven houses, and these houses are now in the occupation of the judgment Debtor, Heerjee Hunsraj, as lessee thereof, and he receives the rents and profits thereof from the several sub-tenants who occupy the said premises under the said Heerjee Hunsraj as such lessee as aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 7th day of September, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 17th day of August, 1888.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application to the High Court to sanction a sale of the above named company's leasehold Land Mills, Machinery, &c., for the sum of Three Lakhs of Rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) to Mr. JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, Timber Merchant, on behalf of himself and Mr Alexander Leith and Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., has been ADJOURNED by the Judge until SATURDAY next, the 25th day of August instant, when the same will be considered by the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott in Chambers at 11 a.m.

And notice is hereby also given that the Voluntary Liquidators will be prepared to receive further tenders for the Company's land and mill until 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 24th of August, instant, and such tenders (if any) will be laid before the said Judge on SATURDAY next.

Full particulars and information will be given, and inspection of the Mill can be had upon application to the Voluntary Liquidators at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. Munro, the Manager of the Mill, or to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Solicitors for the Voluntary Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of PEARSE and COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1888, the Special Resolutions hereunder written were unanimously passed, and that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the said Company will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1888, at 4 o'clock in the forenoon, when the said resolutions will be submitted for confirmation.

THE RESOLUTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO

1. That Pearse and Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

2. That Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up Pearse and Company, Limited, and they are hereby authorised if they shall in their absolute discretion think fit to keep the Company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal, provided that they shall not carry on the business longer than 14 days after the confirmation of this resolution. And they are further instructed to invite offers for the whole business stock premises, &c., as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made to dispose of the same accordingly. And every power given by the resolutions passed at the meeting or by the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the abovenamed Liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of the other of them from Bombay.

3. That the remuneration of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be two and a half per cent. on all assets which may come to their hands in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Chairman.

Witness
H. J. RUNDOLPH HEMMING,
Solicitor.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

WITH reference to the previous notice it is hereby intimated that during the removal of the 100 tons and the erection of the 30 tons cranes the Trustees expect to be able to undertake 20 tons lifts, instead of 1½ ton only as previously notified.

By order of the Trustees,

A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay. 20th August, 1888.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE, illustrated by diagrams and experiments, will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1888, by J. WALLACE, C.E.

SUBJECT.

THE REMOVAL OF SEWAGE BY PNEUMATIC APPARATUS.

Members, their families, and the Public are invited to attend.

J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY, Part I., stitched in paper covers, med. 8 vo., containing pp. I-XII, 1—250 and 71 Woodcuts. Price 10s.

The FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA including Ceylon and Burma, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. BLANFORD. MAMMALIA—By W. T. BLANFORD, F. R. S., London. TAYLOR and FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, Calcutta; THACKER, SPINK & Co. Bombay; THACKER & Co., Limited, Berlin; R. FRIEDLANDER & SOHN 11, Carlstrasse (1888.)

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BALLS and EVENING COSTUMES in the NEWEST DESIGNS and MATERIAL, FANCY and STRIPED GRENADINES, BEADED TULLES and NETS in the most beautiful TINTS and COLOURS.—SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., BOMBAY; and East Street, POONA.

S. P. C. K.—New Books arrived. Send for Catalogue to the Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Temporary Depot, St. John's House, (Baboola Tank Road), Umarkhadi, Bombay.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!! Just landed ex s. s. ETOLIA splendid double Gloster, fresh and rich on cut at 12 ans. per lb.—Apply to A. & D., under Clock Tower, A. C. Market.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!! CUTLERY!!! Rodger's and Mappin's Table and Dessert Knives. Cheaper than any Firm; also Nevada Silver Spoons and Forks, warranted to wear white. Thousands sold.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THIS is the second occasion of my staying in the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY, which is by far the best I have ever stayed in India. The Manager is very attentive and civil and the food and accommodation are excellent.—M. CLEMENTI, Colonel, 14th August, 1888.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, and close to the Victoria Terminus, commands a fine view of the Harbour, and is unrivalled for comfort and cleanliness. Terms moderate.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK who thoroughly understands Custom House work. Also a General Shipping Clerk.—Apply to AGENT, Messageries Maritime.

WANTED, LESSONS in RUSSIAN during the month of September, either in Poona or Bombay.—Apply stating terms, &c., to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £80 per annum for one. £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Conisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE, good, smooth-coated Black RETRIEVER DOG, 10 months old.—Apply J. ALBARN, s. s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's, Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.— "FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!— Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Pucca House with Iron roof immediately over the Club Lawn-Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel Percy Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers 59, Meadows Street.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetically closed boxes, just received, Vegetable—each Rs. 3, 6-8 and 2-8. Flower—each Rs. 5, 7-8 and 10.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 5 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

400 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, at 5-30 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, when the Annual Report and Accounts will be submitted.

A full attendance is requested.

J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a portion of the NEW COLABA SOUTH BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money, will be received by the undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1888, at 12 noon.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 8th Aug. 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

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GOLSPIE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WARMINSTER, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Miss Wilkins is prepared to receive in her long-established Institution Families from India, at strictly inclusive and moderate Terms. A sound and liberal education guaranteed, with home care and attention.—Reference to Parents in Calcutta and Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., . 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhowanugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND................................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.................................£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

MEREDITH TOWNSEND'S

FAMOUS ARTICLE.

"WILL ENGLAND RETAIN INDIA?"

Is reproduced *in extenso* in the August number of

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

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Single Copy, Annas 6.
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Apply, Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

"Every genuine Box of Dr. De Roos' preparations bear the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1885..................£988,156
„ 1886..................£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,195,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,209	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL ...	„ 3,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL ...	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

WINES, SPIRITS, B[illegible]

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPO[illegible] WINES from the LEADING CONTINE[illegible] HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES [illegible] their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty [illegible] experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours. Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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To SUBSCRIBERS

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...iday, Fair on the Esplanade.
...bers *vs.* 4th King's Own Regiment.
...cket, Volunteer Club *vs.* Ordnance Cricket Club, 2 p.m., Opposite Sailors' Home.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Siam (s), from Aden. Yesterday :—Kohinur (s), from Calcutta ; Henry Balckow (s), Busreh ; and Medusa (s), Marmagao.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Abana entered the dock on the 18th inst.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon (Tuesday).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 11th inst. shows an increase of Rs. 85,339, in receipts.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.—This Guzerati weekly, which has been greatly enlarged, gave in its Sunday issue a large portrait of the new German Emperor.

BURGLARY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Atmaram Succaram, a bookseller, at Chinchpoogly, reported to the police that his shop was broken into on Saturday night last, and a number of books and a large quantity of paper were stolen.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Luckoo Suddoo, a labourer, who with a number of others was engaged on Sunday last in drawing a truck laden with a large boiler, had his left foot severely injured by the truck running down the incline at the Baboola Tank Road and knocking him over. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—On Sunday last, a Hindoo child, aged 3 years, named Pandoorung Suddobah, the son of a goldsmith, living in Coombarwarra, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of sulphuric acid which the child had partaken from a phial which was injudiciously kept within its reach.

THE PARSEES IN ENGLAND.—There are very scanty particulars to hand of a match between a weak team of the M. C. C. and the Parsee team. Rain interrupted play on the first day, Saturday, July 28th, and on Monday the fixture concluded in a draw. In this first turn the visitors scored 91, M.D. Kanga making 35 and H. R. Eranee 26. Mr. E. H. Buckland bowled very well for the home team, having taken six wickets for 26 runs.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Bunnia woman, named Dewalee, aged about 20 years, the wife of Ruttonjee Govindjee, living in Khava Khana Lane, Fort, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday evening by jumping into a well on the Esplanade, owing to a quarrel she had with her mother-in-law. A Purdasee milkman, named Rampertab Jugnaria, pluckily jumped into the well and rescued her from drowning. She was yesterday charged by Inspector George, before Mr. Hamilton, with attempting to commit suicide. The Magistrate fined her Rs. 10, which he ordered to be paid to the milkman as a reward for his praiseworthy action.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD IN A HOSPITAL OPERATION.—The operation of removing the spleen was performed by Surgeon W. K. Hatch, at Sir J. J. Hospital, last week. The patient went to the operation table in a courageous mood, and having been informed of the danger of the operation, was put under choloroform, and Dr. Hatch, with the assistance of Drs. Banks, Manser, Dimmock, and Galleghar, removed the spleen successfully. Collapse followed, and it was deemed necessary to perform transfusion of blood. A senior Parsee student, Mr. Hirji J. Dady Sett, of Grant College, volunteered to give his blood in order to save the life of the patient, and several deep incisions were made on Mr. Dady Sett's right hand. But before the transfusion apparatus was inserted Mr. Dady Sett fainted, and transfusion was not carried out, and Bhaiaji died within twenty minutes after the operation. This operation is the second of its kind in Bombay. The first was performed by Dr. Blanc some ten years ago, and it too proved unsuccessful.

PICK-POCKETS AT A FAIR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Young charged Abdoola Mahomed, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing 15 as. from the pocket of Gopal Giraka, a dock labourer. The complainant visited a fair, in Bunder gully, in the native town, on Sunday evening, and while he was standing before a booth accused put his hand in his pocket and abstracted a purse containing 15 annas. He at once detained the prisoner and called for a sepoy, but he broke away from him, and was eventually arrested. Having pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.—Manjee Kimjee a Hindoo, was also convicted for a similar offence at the same fair. He very daringly put his hand into a Mussalman's pocket and removed a purse, but was arrested in the act. He was sentenced to a week's hard labour.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	51	55	48	55	50	53	48	77
Aug. 19, Sunday ...	.....		.....		.....		0	14
„ 20, Monday ...	0	60	0	79	0	67	.....	
Total..	52	15	49	34	51	20	48	91
Total corresponding date of last year ...	70	59	71	57	67	95	65	93

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 18th instant, is as follows :—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhola.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported	4	91	5	45	6	7	8	8	6	55	6	24
Rainfall on 18th instant.....	0	2	..		0	1	..		0	7	0	6
Total up to date ..	4	93	5	45	6	8	8	8	6	62	6	30

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Willis	Mr A M Archibald
Mr Rawlinson	Mr Birkett
Mrs Hamilton and child	Mr Lee
Mr R Wisely	Mr Grist
Mr W J Oliver	Mr Macdonald
Mr Molloy	Mr W Mayberry
Master Mercer	Miss Sankey
Mr V S Sandeman	Dr A V Anderson
Major F R Hamilton	Capt and Mrs L Amedroy
Mr C Runmani Nair	Mrs J Stuart Swallow
Mr W Watkeys	Mr S Macdonald
Mr J M Marsh	Mr H F Ferguson
Miss Roberts	Mr F W Leeves

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R Giles	Lieut A C Connal
Mr E Giles	Mr E H Hallum
Mr R G Culloden	Mr and Mrs T T Allen
Mr G Savielle	Miss E Carr
Mr R Leslie	Mr Peel
Mr T W Miles	Mr C T R Scovell
Mr E J Lloyd	Col Swanston
Mr Mavisty	Mr Gilbert Henderson.
Mr J W Pilkington	Mr C Chambers
Mr R K Williams	

The following passages are engaged :—

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Wieghell, 28th Aug., 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Miss E Boardman	Major G C H Parlby

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dr G E Maclaren	Mr J N Drennan

FOR ADEN—Mr Cranfield.

FOR BRINDISI.—Dr C Henderson.

The s.s. Clyde, Capt. W. D. Mudie, 4th Sept., 1888

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Bell	Mr and Mrs L P Pugh
Mr D Mackenzie	Col and Mrs H M Ramsay
Mr R T Woods	Mr D White
Hon F M Halliday	

FOR LONDON.

Mrs J F O'Meara	Mr Middleson

The s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Brown, 11th Sept.. 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon H W Gordon	Hon Mr Justice C Kinealy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H A Martyn	Mrs Hammick and child
Mr S Hammick	Mr Theodore Thomas.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE KING'S OWN.

THE above match was began yesterday morning in weather very unpropitious for cricket. The Gymkhana were unfortunately unable to place their best team in the field, owing to the inability of men like O'Shea, A. D. Wilkins, and Kennedy to play from various causes. The team lost the services also of Holland, who, after promising to play, failed to make his appearance from some as yet unexplained cause. Needless to say great inconvenience was caused in consequence, and it was not till late in the day that a substitute could be found in the person of Pottinger. Of the game itself little need be said. Finer batting than that of Barton and Private Williams has hardly ever been seen in Bombay. Barton played a grand not out innings of 67 ; and displayed the strongest defence with first-class cricket, and against bowling by no means easy to play on ground soaked with rain. The batting of Private Williams was free and his display of defence was also very good. A word must be said for the Gymkhana team, which was captained by Dr. Wilkins. Their fielding on the whole was good, but we should like to see greater smartness in some of the field, and more dash. The game was twice stopped by heavy showers. Major Fitzherbert, having won the toss, elected to go in with Osborne to face the bowling of Bruce at the pavilion end. Having made a single off the second ball the Major had to face Clifton. In cutting his first ball "played on" most unluckily. One wicket for one run. Mr. Barton then appeared, and shortly after Osborne was bowled by Clifton for 4. Two for 6. Private Williams filled the vacancy, and at first the cricket was very slow, owing to the bowling being well on the spot ; Bruce at this time sending down 9 maidens overs in succession. Slowly but surely the score travelled upwards. Change after change of bowling was tried, but to no effect, until the pair had put on nearly a 100 runs, when Private Williams was well caught in the long field by Pottinger for a well played and well hit innings of 52, including one four, four threes, and eleven twos. Three for 103. Bowden-Smith appeared, but after making a single was bowled by Clifton. Three for 106. Carleton took his place, but only made three, when to his astonishment he was caught at the wicket by Dr. Wilkins. Five for 111. Mangles filled the vacancy, but was smartly caught in the slips by Clark. Six for 114. Talbot did not stay long, and was then bowled by Clarke for five. Seven for 119. Hutchinson also made a brief stay, and was bowled by Clark. Eight for 129. Kirk gave promise of a stand, but was finely caught by Vanderzee at mid-off. Nine for 148. Hemsley did nothing, and the innings closed for 149 at a quarter to six. Barton was not out for 67, which included three threes and fifteen twos, a very fine display of batting.

The game will be resumed at 10-45 a.m., to-day, punctually.

THE KING'S OWN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Fitzherbert, b Clifton	1
E. W. T. Osborne, b Clifton	4
C. G. Barton, not out	67
Pte. Williams, c Pottinger, b Clifton	52
W. Bowden-Smith, b Clifton	1
G. A. Carleton, c Wilkins, b Clark	3
W. J. Mangles, c Clark, b Clifton	3
H. L. Talbot, b Clark	5
Major Hutchinson, b Clark	5
M. W. Kirk, c Vanderzee, b Clifton	8
Sergt. Hemsley, b Clifton	0
Total.....	149

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY.

THE following is the report that was presented to the meeting of the Hyderabad "Deccan" Company on the 7th inst. :—

The directors beg to submit the balance sheet of the company, made up to the 30th April, 1888. The expenditure to that date amounted to £55,638, 18s. 2d., leaving a balance of cash in hand of £97,955, 1s. 4d. The directors would have been glad to have been able to defer the general meeting until the Select Committee, who have been inquiring into the affairs of this company, had presented their report to the House of Commons. The board has, however, thought it desirable not to delay the meeting any longer. They are advised and believe that the title of the company to its property is unassailable, and will not be attacked. In this belief they are comfirmed by the statements made to the Committee by the Council for the Government of H. H. the Nizam. In fact it is greatly to the interest of the Government, both as to its credit in the market and its prospective profits, directly from royalties, and indirectly from the opening up of the mineral resources of the State, that this company should be left undisturbed to carry on its operations. His Highness' Government, in its capacity of a large shareholder in the company, has nominated Nawab Mahdi Hassan Fathah Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, who is the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad State, to be a director of the company in the place of Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., and he has been appointed accordingly. The Nawab has attended and given the directors his assistance and advice at their board meetings, and the relations between the Government and the company in all respects including the actual working of the concession in India are perfectly cordial and harmonious. Mr. Bazett Watenhall Colvin was appointed a director in lieu of the late Mr. John Stewart. The reports recently forwarded to each shareholder will have shown what has been done in prospecting and developing the company's property, and the temporary and unforeseen difficulties which have arisen in carrying out as rapidly as had been hoped the necessary works from which dividends have to be earned. These difficulties were completely beyond the control of the board. They are now disappearing, and the directors feel confident that the company possesses an extremely valuable property. They will spare no efforts in their power to make the undertaking a commercial success. Under the Articles of Association Mr. Batten and Mr. Winter retire at this meeting, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Gerard van de Linde, the auditor, whose term of office also expires, again offers himself for re-election.

The subjoined letter, says the *Times*, refers to the forthcoming meeting of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company. We can certainly see no reason why the meeting should not have been postponed until the report of the Select Committee could be laid before it :—

"London, July 31.

"Sir,—It seems to me, as a shareholder in the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, that the directors' action in summoning their general meeting for next Tuesday, only a day or two before the expected date of the issue of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is one of very doubtful propriety, and still more doubtful policy. They state in their report that they 'would have been glad to have been able to defer their meeting until the Select Committee had reported, but they do not say why they are unable to do so. It is absolutely certain that the report of the Select Committee will be a document of life and death importance to the shareholders, and ought to be discussed between them and the directors (some of whom were also concessionaires) without a moment's unnecessary delay. If, as the directors state in their report, the title of the company is unassailable and will not be attacked, then there could be no posible reason why this general meeting should not be adjourned for a few days, so as to enable the Select Committee 's report and evidence to be discussed.—" A DECCAN SHAREHOLDER."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TWO WEIGHTS AND TWO MEASURES.

THE *Mahratta* says :—The feelings of the Anglo-Indian community have again been brought to the surface by this case. The columns of the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, and the *Morning Post* are full of abuse—mostly gross abuse—of Government because they have determined to do justice in the case, and what strikes us most is that some of our native contemporaries have been misled by the clamour of the Anglo-Indian Press. It is all right for the *Pioneer* to characterize the revocation of the original sanction to prosecute Mr. Crawford as a "collapse of the proceedings" and to tell the public that if for this fault "the Anglo-Indian public (we thank the *Pioneer* for the qualification) call out for some one to be hanged, Lord Reay and his councillors need not be surprised." We can also understand the attitude of the *Times of India* when in the spirit of fair journalism it condemns unreservedly the decision of Government in this case. It was this same journal that only a few days ago so stoutly supported the appointment of a special commission to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell on the ground the scope of the inquiry would thus be widened and truth, the ascertainment of which is the only object of a judicial proceeding, could thus be better ascertained, as the inquiry in a court of law is necessarily "more restricted" in its nature.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888 Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the members of the above Association is announced for the 27th inst. In their report the Council state that during 1887 the number of new members enrolled is 200, raising the number on the register to 1,228, and the Council are glad to announce that the Lord Bishop of Bombay has shown his interest in the community by becoming an honorary member, and presenting the Association with a donation of Rs. 100. The Rev. Mr. Kirk has also joined as honorary member, and has added a similar amount to the funds of the Association. During the year 23 members resigned, and the records of the Death Benefit Fund tell the sad tale that death was very busy, and has reduced the numbers on the roll by 19—making a total loss of 42 members, thus reducing the number on the 31st December, 1887, to 1,186 members.

The Association, through its representatives, Messrs. F. C. Brewin and S. Smith, tendered evidence on the 24th January 1887 before the Public Service Commission. As the report of the evidence appeared in last year's report, there is no need to say anything further on the point, though it is gratifying to find that the Commission recommend that the upper grades of the Public Service should not be closed to the subordinate grades, and that recruitment for the higher grades should be by admission from the lower, as well as by competitive examinations for outsiders. If these recommendations are accepted by Government, there is every reason to hope that Anglo-Indians and Eurasians will force their way into the higher ranks of the service. The thanks of the Council were tendered to both Messrs. Brewin and Smith for their labours in connection with this matter.

A building scheme, projected by Mr. Bedford, received considerable attention, and the details were carefully worked out, so as to ensure perfect success if it was launched. The main features of the scheme are—(1) That members of the Association, as well as the public, might become shareholders ; (2) that the objects of the Society should be to enable those who joined it to acquire land for building purposes, to erect or purchase houses ; (3) that there should be 1,000 shares, each valued at Rs. 1,000, to be paid up by monthly instalments of Rs. 5 per share ; (4) that each subscriber was to get an advance equal to the value of the number of shares taken by him ; (5) that the allotment of advances was to be alternately by lot and purchase ; (6) that advances were to be repaid by monthly instalments equal to Rs. 10 for each thousand advanced ; (7) that members receiving advances were to pay interest at 5 per cent, on the balances of the advances due from time to time till the advance was fully repaid ; and (8) that shareholders who had not received advances were to be credited with simple interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the amounts paid up by them. At first Messrs. Bedford and Brewin guaranteed, in case of failure, the re-payment of an advance of Rs. 250 for preliminary expenses necessary to the scheme, but later on and before the Council had made considerable alterations in the details, and before any heavy expenditure was incurred, Mr. Bedford, the promoter of the scheme, offered it to the Council to be taken over entirely as that of the Association, thereby, in the opinion of the Council, releasing the guarantors, although no specific resolution has been passed to this effect. The cause of the failure to float the scheme may be looked for in the fact that the terms of membership were rendered too difficult by the alterations made by the Council. In altering the original scheme by the insertion of a rule that interest at 3 per cent. would be allowed on the paid-up value of shares, it became necessary to charge interest at 5 per cent. on the advances made, and as investors in house property could obtain advances on the security of good property on terms very little higher from money-lenders, there was no advantage in joining a society, and waiting for a house for a period which might be prolonged considerably, when the desired end could be obtained immediately by persons who could pay the high monthly instalments which were required. There are other causes also which have conduced to bring about failure ; for instance, the very high values demanded in Bombay for land and the heavy cost of building, so that unless a person took at least 10 shares, equal to Rs. 10,000, and paid Rs. 50 a month or Rs. 100 a month if he received an advance, he could not obtain a house which would suit his requirements. They are very few persons who could pay these monthly instalments, and as houses cannot be erected for Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000, it is not surprising that people shrink from taking shares.

A proposal was made by the Trustees of the Death Benefit Fund that one-tenth of the subscriptions to the Association be made over to the Fund in order to increase its stability. The proposal was considered, and it was resolved that the Council would not be justified in applying the subscriptions to this purpose, because (1) many of the members of the Association were not subscribers to the Death Benefit Fund ; (2) the addition of this amount to the funds of that Society would not add to its stability, which depended more upon the promptness with which calls for each death were met, and upon the fact that the admissions to the fund kept pace with the vacancies caused by death ; (3) that therefore the grant of this contribution would only have the effect of reducing the amount of the call on each death ; and (4) that there were practical difficulties in ascertaining what would be one-tenth of the subscriptions paid by members of the Association, who also were members of the fund.

Attention having been called, in the columns of the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, to the fact that the Government grants for the technical education of Europeans and Eurasians were allowed to lapse every year by the Educational Department, the Director of Public Instruction was addressed on the subject. Several letters passed between the Director and the Secretary, in which the Director very courteously placed at the disposal of the Association all the information his Department could afford. This information supplies ample material for the Association to work upon, and it is hoped that a strong Sub-Committee will be appointed to draw up proposals which may lead to the utilisation of these grants more fully in the future. The reasons given for the grants having lapsed in the past are—(1) that the Educational Department has so many pressing claims, with scanty grants to meet them, that the Department did not find it possible to press expenditure on any one scheme, but applied the savings from unused grants to schemes which were being vigorously worked ; and (2) that the Department finds it difficult to supervise the technical instruction given to young men and boys in workshops, the proprietors of which are jealous of interference. These are the reasons given by the Department, but a third may be found in the fact that officers of the Department, in the desire to secure sufficient funds to set the proposed Technical Institute, at work were unwilling to encourage the utilisation of the grant, for there can be no doubt that the money available could easily have been spent in training boys at the workshops of the College of Science in Poona, if in no other, as it is an institute which is wholly under the supervision of the Educational Department, and there is no doubt whatever that arrangements could have been made with the Managers of schools to apprentice boys in the dockyards, mills, factories, and shops in such a way as to fulfil the requirements of the department without any interference with the internal management of these institutions.

A proposal first was made to apprentice a few young ladies in some of the leading chemists' shops in Bombay to learn compounding work as a profession, in the same way as compositor's work has been taken up by some of them to earn a livelihood. There seemed to be many difficulties in the way, and it was then decided that a letter should be addressed to the Principal of the Grant Medical College to enquire whether girls would be taught practically to compound medicines with a view to fit them to obtain employment in the large chemists' establishments. In reply, the Principal furnished the Council with printed rules which shew that casual students may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 30 for each course of lectures during a Session, attend classes learning practical Pharmacy and Chemistry. To enable one girl at least to attend these lectures, it was arranged that two stipends of Rs. 5 per mensem be appropriated for this purpose, and that applications be invited for the stipend, which is not, however, available this year. It is hoped that the friends of girls, who would wish to adopt this means of obtaining a livelihood, will make use of these classes, and thus open out an additional sphere for the employment of women (who are fitted to excel in this class of work).

The difference in the status of the European and Eurasian employes of the G. I. P. Railway Company was strongly urged upon the attention of the Council and in response to these expressions of dissatisfaction, a Sub-Committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Agent of the Company. The Council has been informed that the Agent has referred the subject to the Board of Directors in England for orders.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

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Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

M. C. C. AND GROUND *VS.* PARSEES.

THE Parsees on Saturday, July 28, managed to make a very creditable draw in this match at Lord's. On Friday, the visiting team occupied the wickets all day, their total reaching 91. Still another delay occurred through rain, a start not being practicable until two o'clock. A very bad commencement was made, only a single having been scored when the first wicket fell. After this, however, the total, chiefly by the aid of Thring, who played splendidly for fifty-seven, was run up to 179, the innings closing at 5-30. In the course of the three-quarters of an hour that remained for play the Parsees scored 35 for the loss of a couple of wickets, when stumps and the match were drawn. Score and analysis :

PARSEES.

J M Morenas, c Pontifex, b Maude..	5	P D Kange, b Buckland..	4
M E Pavri, b Ford	2	D F Dubash, b Buckland.	0
M D Kanga, b Buckland..	35	D S Mehta, not out	7
K R Eranee, c and b Wootton	26	A D Vatcha, c Ford, b Wootton	4
D C Pundole, b Buckland	0	S H Harvar, b Buckland.	4
R D Cooper, b Buckland.	2	Extras	2
		Total..91	

SECOND INNINGS.—Morenas (not out), 10 ; Kanga, b Ford, 3 ; Cooper, b Buckland, 0 ; Dubash (not out), 20 ; byes, 2 ;—total, 35.

M. C. C.

Mr E H Buckland, b Pavri	5	Mr C H M Thring, b M Kanga	57
Mr T C O'Brien, b Pavri.	1	Mr J H Farmer, run out..	8
Mr F W Maude, b P Kanga.....	12	Capt B Baker, b M Kanga	14
Mr D D Pontifex, b M Kanga	24	Mr F Fitzgerald, not out .	16
Major Spens, c Vatcha, b M Kanga	1	Wootton, b Pavri	15
Mr F G J Ford, b Pavri..	13	Byes 12, l-b 1	13
		Total ..179	

The team visited Northampton a few days later, and won a match against the Gentlemen of Northamptonshire, the scores being, Parsees 119 and 81, and Northamptonshire, 60 and 42.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

ON Aug. 1 Bishop Tufnell, assisted by the uncle of the bride, the Rev. S. Fraser, and Prebendary Moore, officiated at the wedding, at St. George's, Hanover Square, of Lieutenant Horace F. Kays, of the Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Emily Colvin, youngest daughter of Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India. Mrs. Wollaston Groome, sister of the bride, in the absence of her father in India, gave her away, after being conducted to the altar by Mr. Bazett Colvin, her uncle. The bride was attired in a bodice and train of Ottoman silk, trimmed in front with cream moire, ornamented at the foot with tulle and natural orange-blossom, tulle veil, fastened with orange and myrtle, and she carried an enormous bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Colvin and Miss Ethel Colvin, cousins of the bride, Miss K. Elin and Miss G Oakes, in cream China silk, with cream moire sashes and Leghorn hats, with tulle moire and pink roses, their ornament a curb gold chain brooch from the bridegroom The bride was followed by two pages, nephews of the bride and bridegroom, in costumes of olive green velvet of Charles I. time and cavalier hats. Captain F Maxwell, of the 74th Highlanders, was best man. Mr Wollaston Groome gave a reception at 24 Bentinck Street, W ; and early in the afternoon Lieutenant and Mrs. Kays left for Lyndhurst for the honeymoon.

A marriage was solemnised on July 30 at Trinity Church, Talse Hill, between Mr. J. B. Buchanan, C.E., of the Nizam's Service, and Miss Emilie Florence Bremer, daughter of Mr. J. F. Bremer, of Crosby Lodge, Tulse Hill. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. A. E. Woods, 3rd Sikh Punjab Frontier Force, as best man, and the five bridesmaids were Misses Irma, Freda, Christine, Carlotta, and Leonore Bremer, the sisters of the bride. Among the guests were :—Nawab Futteh Nawas Jung, the Chief Justice of Hyderabad and Mrs. Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer, Major Robertson, Major and Mrs. Proudfoot, &c. The wedding party afterwards reassembled at Crosby Lodge, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan left for Westgate for the honeymoon. Mr. Cordery, C.I.E., British Resident at the Court of his Highness the Nizam, was unable to attend in consequence of indisposition.

OFFICIAL EVASION AND COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

THE Indian Government, or that department of it which concerns itself with Finance, was in high dudgeon, the *Overland Mail* says, when the *Economist* suggested, and not without reason, that it could not render a correct and understandable account. We should like to know whether the India Office is capable of giving a straightforward answer to a plain question ? Is there no one in the building in Charles Street who can instruct Sir John Gorst as to the truth about Colonels' Allowances, or at least give that most astute of Under-Secretaries a sufficient insight into a recondite subject to enable him to make answers which are not obviously misleading and absurd ? We must confess that it is a miserable business for any member of Parliament to try to get any satisfaction whatever on any Indian question out of the India Office. It is impossible to blame Sir John Gorst. His answers are the answers of the Secretary of State in Council and the heads of departments, but we are bound to say that members of the House of Commons are beginning to feel that it is an almost useless effort to try to extract a candid answer on any matter in the nature of a grievance or a wrong or a scandal.

True, a recent experience shows that if a body of faddists can dig out some particularly atrocious scandal, or a sensational subject on which public feeling can be worked up, they can get the Secretary of State to act promptly, and even to stretch his powers to the extent of mischievous and irrational interference with the statutory rights of the Viceroy in Council. Mr. Bradlaugh, by a few questions, has frightened the Secretary of State into ordering the Government of India to break a solemn and an honest contract. But when it comes to a Military or Civilian grievance, a hardship in the application of rules, an absolute breach of faith with classes of officials, there is not only no enthusiasm about taking up the subject, but an amount of hedging and dodging, of pettifogging and sophistry, which would be more appropriate from an attorney's office than a great public department.

This week, with a pertinacity which commands respect, if it be rather Quixotic, Mr King returned to the charge on the question of Colonels' Allowances, with reference to points which we lately discussed in a leader. The answer read by Sir John Gorst, with its 1, 2, 3, &c., its curt denials and far from lucid explanations, constitutes a first-class conundrum. Asked "whether a despatch (Lord Hartington's) No. 407 of Dec. 8, 1881, superseded all the then existing retiring rules for officers of the Indian army ?"—the answer is that it did not. Well, to be strictly accurate, the case was this. The Secretary of State, having previously sanctioned revised Pension Rules, by which substantial benefits were conferred on officers already serving, reviewed the general result of those measures, and at the same time issued further regulations "in view to placing the pension system of her Majesty's Indian Forces on a perfectly satisfactory footing." Please note" Pension system "—a pension, of course, is not a "retiring allowance." If a despatch of that comprehensive character did not practically supersede existing retiring rules, by revising, and embodying them in a new document, with additional regulations, the English language is used by the Secretary of State to conceal his thoughts. Asked whether the despatch in question "in clause 15 stated that every officer of 38 years' service would be entitled to 'retiring allowances' of 1,827l. 17s. 6d. per annum," Sir John Gorst humorously replied that "the Colonel's allowance is not, in the view of the Secretary of State, a retiring allowance ! " This is a clear evasion of the terms of the question ; but that is not all. Of which or what "Secretary of State" is this the "view" ? In Lord Harrington's despatch the words are :—

"The result of these regulations is that the Retiring Allowances of officers who entered the Staff Corps on its formation . . . are &c., "

What are we to make out of this ? One Secretary of State calls them "retiring allowances," another Secretary of State says that in his "view" they are not "retiring allowances." Clearly language in the view of Secretaries of State has no definite meaning, or is to be interpreted by a special dictionary, or perhaps a cipher code in which "yes" means "no," and "Gladstone-bag" means a balloon. The answer to the last query, which was in effect whether the Government would carry Lord Hartington's rules into effect, is the jocular evasion : "The Secretary of State is not prepared to make any alteration in the rules !" This caps the climax. We can imagine a Colonel exclaiming "God forbid the Secretary of State should make any alteration in the rules ; all we ask is that he will carry them out, ;" but to any request so reasonable as that the official who is the mouthpiece of the Secretary of State blandly smiles. That would be too absurd.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. For bottle, Re. 1-4.

EMIN PASHA AND THE MAHDI. REPORTS OF STANLEY.

IMPORTANT news from the interior has been brought to Zanzibar by two messengers who have succeeded in escaping from Uganda. They were taken prisoners some months ago by predatory bands from Uganda, in the district bordering on the Albert Nyanza, while on their return from a previous expedition from the East Coast to Wadelai, in which they had taken part. They left the interior at the beginning of April, and report that the situation was then one of great difficulty. Provisions were extremely scarce and difficult to procure, and signs of discouragement had displayed themselves among Emin Pasha's troops. On the 4th of April Emin Pasha received a summons from the Mahdi, dated from Khartoum, ordering him to surrender and to disband the troops accompanying him. The messengers bringing this summons were also the bearers of a letter purporting to be from Lupton Bey, formerly Governor of the Bahrel-Gasel, addressed to Emin Pasha, and declaring that he supported the Mahdi's proposal, which, he was represented to state, was the only means of saving the lives of the Europeans now in the Mahdi's power, and of preventing the massacre and extermination of Emin Pasha's own troops. The same letter also announced, the statement being confirmed by the declarations of the Mahdi's messengers, that a decisive expedition was being organised against Wadelai.

The messengers who bring this intelligence declare that Emin Pasha considered the letter attributed to Lupton Bey to be a forgery fabricated by the Mahdi himself. The statements of the Mahdi's messengers regarding the organisation of an expedition against Wadelai were, however, confirmed by Emin Pasha's advanced post, which signalled from beyond Lado, a port on the White Nile, formerly occupied by Emin Pasha, the forward advance of Mahdist scouts and the appearance of armed vessels on the river at its confluence with the Sobat. The messengers declare that Emin Pasha had decided, if this information proved accurate, to advance himself with the bulk of his troops up the left bank of the Nile beyond Lado in order to try and surprise the enemy, compensating by the rapidity of his attack for the lack of provisions, from which he was suffering. The position in which Emin Pasha was placed during the month of March was, according to the messengers, a very harassing one, especially in face of the non-arrival up to that time of Mr. Stanley. In the course of the month (March) Emin Pasha did receive some vague and indecisive news of the explorer, which had filtered through from tribe to tribe until it reached the Albert Nyanza.

The reports thus reaching Wadelai were, however, very conflicting. While some declared that Mr. Stanley, after losing a number of men and a large portion of his supplies, was hemmed in by hostile tribes situated between the Maboda country and the Albert Nyanza, other rumours were to the effect that the expedition had been attacked by the tribes of the Matongora-Mino district, and after several conflicts had diverted its course in an unknown direction. Caravans which have reached the coast during the last few days from Tabora report having met in the interior several natives who had deserted from the first auxiliary caravan sent directly in the wake of Mr. Stanley's expedition, for which they had been engaged by Tippoo Tib at Stanley Falls. They gave details of the difficulties encountered by Tippoo Tib in collecting men inclined to penetrate the interior to the assistance of Mr. Stanley in face of the unfavourable rumours circulated as to his fate. The men tertified, however, to the good-will of Tippoo Tip to assist Major Barttelot, Mr. Stanley's lieutenant, at Arawhimi. They also announced the intention of the Arabs to establish commercial stations on the Upper Congo under the superintendence of the Governor of Stanley Falls. At the time of the passage of the messengers through the regions to the south-east of the Albert Nyanza, conflicts had recently occurred between Kabrega and M'Wanga, King of Uganda. Kabrega's guard had sustained heavy losses, and a large number of guns had been captured by M'Wanga's force.

Advices which have reached Cairo from Wady Halfa state that letters received from Omdurman throw quite a new light upon the position of the white captives there. The Mahdists are said to treat the European prisoners well, providing the latter conform to the Mussulman religion, and do not attempt to escape or to hold a clandestine correspondence with any one. Abdulla Khalifa, the present Mahdi, wishes to obtain as many Europeans as possible to instruct his Soudanese, and it is stated that within four weeks five Europeans have been captured in the environs of Wady Halfa. The Mahdi is declared to be amassing wealth by means of ransoms and the sums received for exemption from military service, and he is declared to have expressed his willingness to release Lupton Pasha on payment of £3,000, and to liberate the other Europeans at prices varying according to their usefulness to him. He seems, indeed, to be quite willing to enter into negotiations for all the European captives, some of whom, it is added, are considered in Europe to be dead. Neufeld, the Austrian, is stated to have offered to construct a tomb to contain the remains of the ex-Mahdi, on the model of the principal tombs of the Khalifs at Cairo. The permission was granted him, but, taking advantage of the relative freedom thus conferred upon him, he escaped. He was recaptured, however, at Dongolan, and hanged. All letters containing requests for money, and purporting to come from the Soudan, must (the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent says) be received with caution, as the prisoners at Omdurman are forced to write to the order of the Mahdists.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S ARAB HORSES.

THERE was a large gathering at Crabbet-park on the 28th July, when Messrs. Tattersall held their third biennial sale of the Arabian horses, bred and imported by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, who has for many years been endeavouring to impress upon the breeders of English race-horses that they cannot do better than go back to the fountain-head from which the blood-horse, as that term is now understood, originated. The catalogue comprised 20 horses, the property of Mr. Blunt, and six belonging to Miss E. Dillon, who did not, however, succeed in selling more than two of hers, these being a gray bark mare,

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SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

P C C—6,828-52—25 cases champagne by Paul Duriux and Co.
C S—1-6 — 6 cases thon fish.
7—1 case salmon fish.
P C C—1 case 100 tins maquereaux.
2 hogsheads claret.
10 hogsheads masala wine.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by C. Douglas, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate, Billiard table by Tourston and Co. with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral and next to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank several invoices of fancy goods consisting of Bohemian glassware, such as flower vases, hooka bottoms, scent bottles, rosewater bottles, fancy small flower vases, large and small size panorama balls, assorted glassware, inkstands, brushes, obacco boxes, money purses, accordians, conerttinas, table lamps, hardware, such as pen knives, razors, scissors, drawing slates, a large collection of fancy toys, socks, toy guns, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

Bombay, August 21, 1888. BENNETT & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

TELEGRAPHIC communication has been somewhat interrupted during the past week, and messages from Europe and America have been arriving a day or more late. The advices to hand, however, regarding Wheat and Oil Seeds have sufficed to give an impetus to business in these Exports during the past few days, and considerable transactions in them have transpired in an advancing market. A large business for the time of year was done in Cotton in the middle of last week, but almost entirely on local account, and for contracts in the next crop there has been but little enquiry. Although agricultural prospects generally are more or less unsatisfactory in several important districts where the rainfall has been insufficient, the Cotton crop in all parts, excepting a portion of the Dhollera circle, has, so far, been progressing favourably upon the whole. Exchange has shown no feature of particular interest during the past week; the market has been fairly steady throughout, and rates both for Bank and Private Paper are the same this evening as they were last Monday. Government Paper was firm, with an upward tendency last week, Four per cents. having reached 100 15-16; but to-day there has been a weaker feeling. Freights have been firm in presence of a scarcity of tonnage for this and next months, and higher rates have been quoted. A dull feeling has continued to prevail with regard to Imports owing to the urgent want of rain in some of the principal consuming districts; and it is not expected that *Cocoanut Day*, which falls to-morrow, will bring the accession of business which sometimes attends that native festival.

MONEY is easy in the open market, and the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon shows an increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week of 6¾ lakhs. The falling-off in trade requirements during the week, however, is represented by a much larger sum than this, the increase in Private Deposits, and the decrease in Loans and Discounts, as will be seen from the subjoined figures, aggregating over 23½ lakhs, this sum having been reduced by Government withdrawals and an increase in the Government Securities held by the Bank. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent., no change having been made by the Board last Thursday.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	10,36,052
Do. do. Branches...	Inc.	"	6,19,024
Other Deposits...	Inc.	"	8,92,673
Government Securities ...	Inc.	"	11,01,545
Loans...	Dec.	"	9,67,958
Bills Discounted...	Dec.	"	5,08,477
Cash with other Banks...	Inc.	"	76,274
Cash and Currency Notes...	Inc.	"	6,76,264

EXCHANGE was fairly firm at opening last Tuesday at our quotations of the previous evening for Telegraphic and Demand, and soon after, one Bank having accepted 1s. 4⅛d. for the latter for near delivery, a fair business was done for a little forward and for the mail at that rate. In Mercantile Paper beyond a fair amount of private Wire Transfer sold to Banks at 1s 4⅛d., and some small sums of 3 months' sight Credits and Documents at 1s. 4 3-32d. nothing transpired. The feeling remained steady after the departure of the mail at 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' Sterling Credits and 1·72 for France; and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Wire Transfer, ready and forward, at which a moderate business was done for both; but 1s. 4⅛d. was refused for Bank Demand. On Thursday, the market opened at the same rates, both for Bank media of remittance and 3 months' sight Credits; but business was still very limited, the only transactions reported having been some Bank Telegraphic ready, and for September-October Transfer, taken by private buyers, and a little Bank Demand at 1s. 4⅛d. for October-November delivery. Previous rates were quoted at opening on Friday, excepting that Banks would not sell ready Telegraphic at over 1s. 4 1-16d.; but for forward transfer and delivery from September onwards rates were pretty steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4⅛d. for Demand, and at these a little business was done. Some ready 3 months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 9-32d.; but, later on, 1s. 4¼d. was done for that usance, and 1s. 4⅜d. for 6 months' sight Bills. Transactions generally, however, continued on a small scale, and the market closed with a quiet and rather weaker feeling. On Saturday there was an easier tone at opening in sympathy with Calcutta, but, later on, rates steadied a little, several Banks came out as sellers of Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. from October onwards up to March, and a fair business was done at this rate, a small transaction for cash at the same price being also reported. Of Private Paper there was still but little offering, though a moderate amount of ready Bills was reported to have been placed at 1s. 4¼d., and at closing, the same rate was quoted for September-October delivery. To-day the market has been steady and unchanged, with very little business doing either way, and we quote ready rates as follows, forward quotations being 1s. 4 3-32d. for Wire Transfer for September onwards, and Demand 1s. 4⅛d. for October and thereafter, while 3 months' sight Credits are 1s. 4 9-32d. for almost any time.

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do.	4 "	...1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	...1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 4 13-32d. to 7-16	"
Documents	3 "	...1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 4 13-32d. to 7-16	"
Francs	3 "	...1·72½	"
Do.	6 "	...1·73½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm when our last mail left at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on last Monday's quotation for Fours. There was a good demand for this Paper for cash at 100 13-16, and a fair business transpired on that line, as also for the end of the month at 100 11-16, something having also been done at 100¾. For the September account 100 9-16 was the quotation, but little was looked for that settlement. Thereafter Four per cent. Paper continued to move slowly but steadily upwards, and a further advance of 1-16d took place on Wednesday, when the rate at opening was 100 13-16 to 100⅞ for cash, the higher price being quoted at closing. For account there were buyers for this month at 100¾, and for September at 100⅝, these rates being steadily maintained to the close. During the greater part of the next day the market was quiet, Fours for cash remaining at the previous evening's quotation of 1s. 4⅞d. with the August account quoted at 100 13-16, and September at 100 11-16, but before closing rates stiffened a little, and 100 15-16 became the quotation for cash. On Friday the market was steady all day at 100 15-16 for Money. For the coming account a fair business was done at 100¾ to 13-16, and a little was booked for the September settlement at 100⅝ to 11-16, the lower rates having ruled in the after part of the day. Few cash transactions were reported. Fours remained steady to the close of the week at 100 15-16. For this month's account 100 13-16 was the rate and 100 11-16 for the September settlement, with sellers at the last named quotation. The feeling was weaker during the greater part of to-day, and a decline of 1-16 per cent. was quoted for Fours in all positions; but towards the close rates hardened again; and 100 15-16 was the cash quotation again at closing. 105 has been the almost nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 109. Port Trust Bonds are higher to the same extent at 98.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business in the aggregate has been passing in Shares during the past week, and as far as the principal item of Mill Scrip is concerned, the movement in prices in that period has been about as much one way as the other. Compared with our quotations of last Monday we have to report an advance of Rs. 25 in New Great Eastern Mill shares; of Rs. 20 each in Western India, Morarji Gokuldas and Hindustan; of Rs. 15 in Sassoon; of Rs. 10 in Presidency; of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Ripon, Manockji Petit, and Lukmidas Khimji; and of Rs. 6 in Alliance. On the other hand City of Bombay show a decline of Rs. 35; Madras United, of Rs. 25; Soonderdas, Rs. 20; Berar Manufacturing, David, and Framji Petit, of Rs. 10 each; and Albert Edward, Hyderabad Deccan, Jubilee, Jeyraz Balloo, and Oriental, of Rs. 5 each. On other lines there has been very little doing, but we note an advance of Rs. 40 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 20 in the second issue; Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 12; and Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Telegrams to hand yesterday reported some rain in Malwa, but not sufficient to be of much use; and in most parts of Kathiawar rain was urgently needed according to last accounts. Up-country demand for *Grey Goods* is very irregular, but as holders cannot easily replace on the basis of current rates, they do not care to give way, and quotations are consequently maintained. Stocks are larger than they were, but by no means pressing. In other descriptions of *Imported Goods* we have no change whatever to report either in position or price. The total off-take for the week is put down at 2,200 packages of all descriptions. Of *Local Goods*, 400 bales have been taken for Zanzibar, and only 100 bales for China, and rates are called 1-32d. to 1-16 anna per lb. lower. Manufacturers, however, cannot reduce their prices much in face of the extremely firm state of the Yarn market, and quotations must be taken as nearly on a level with those of a week ago. The total sales for the week are reported as 1,300 bales.

YARNS.—There has not been much enquiry for *Imported Twist*, and only a moderate business has transpired during the week; but the tone of the market is steady at our last quotations. At the present high rates for *Local Spinnings*, Bazaar dealers are not disposed to enter upon any fresh big ventures. With any new stimulus from China, however, a further upward movement is looked for, and, meantime, spinners are very firm. The week's sales are estimated at 3,500 bales. The following are the latest official quotations:—

Twist.........No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4¾	per lb.
" ...."	8s	"	5	"
" ...."	10s	"	5¼ to 5⅞	"
" ...."	12s	"	5⅞ to 6	"
" ...."	16s	"	6¼ to 6⅞	"
" ...."	20s	"	6¾ to 7 5-16	"
" ...."	24s	"	8	"
" ...."	30s	"	8¼ to 9	"

METALS.—Both *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have been active and advancing during the past week. In the former a rise of 8 annas to Rs. 2 has taken place; and the latter has moved up Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per cwt., a large business in both being reported in a firm market. *Iron* is comparatively neglected, only a moderate business having been done; but prices for all descriptions are unaltered.

COALS.—Owing to the engagements made by Railway Companies for the conveyance of their material, and to the requirements of the Black Sea Trade, Freights are ruling high at Home, consequently very few steamers are coming here, and sellers of coal are now asking for Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, and Davison's West Hartley, September-October shipment, Rs. 24½ and Rs. 22¾ per ton Buyers are not operating at these rates; but it looks as though they would ultimately have to pay sellers' prices. The stock on the Bunder is about 55,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was a good enquiry from the Mills on last mail-day, which became more eager on Wednesday, resulting in purchases for the two days of over 6,000 bales of ready stuff in a firm market. Thereafter demand fell off and continued languid to the close of the week, but with prices steady at the previous level. Oomraottee descriptions have been most largely taken, nearly half the week's business having been in Julgaum at Rs. 196-99¼; and Nuggur, at Rs. 202-6 per candy, the other reported purchases of this growth being in Dhulia, at Rs. 184-93, Khangaum, at Rs. 207; and Indore, at Rs. 183½-9; Dharwar has been in request and has changed hands to the extent of over 1,000 bales at Rs. 201-203½. The other transactions for the week have been in Wudwan (of which some has been taken by shippers), at Rs. 207-9; Bengals, at Rs. 166-186; and a little Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208¼ per candy. There has been but little enquiry for contracts in the next crop amongst dealers, and none that we have heard of from Export Houses, and the few transactions reported have been in "Good" Bengals for January, at Rs. 167, and "Fully Good," at Rs. 177; "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 229; and "Good" Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 200 per candy.

It is noteworthy that the average daily takings of the Mills now greatly exceed arrivals; and this steady consumption of Cotton by local spinners after the nominal close of the season—and which promises to increase in the future—is changing the course of business in this Staple during the monsoon months. For one thing, the constant local buying tends to keep Cotton out of the reach of Exporters; though this cannot, perhaps, be looked upon as an unmixed evil when the heavy allowances which have been paid upon monsoon shipments are taken into account. Then the surplus stock which used to go forward as native consignments is no longer available for that purpose, and native merchants have been turning their attention to a firm offer business under guarantee of Liverpool class, through European firms.

The Chamber of Commerce telegraphic summary issued last Thursday reported no improvement in the Dhollera circle since the date of the last return. No rain whatever had fallen meantime at Wudwan, Veerumgaum, or Dhollera, and none to speak of at Bhownuggur; and at Barsee and Dhulia in the Oomraottee circle (although in the former districts the Cotton plants were still doing well) more rain was required—at Dhulia pressingly. In other parts of the Oomraottee circle, however, and throughout the Bengal district (with the single exception of Cawnpore, where a break in the weather was needed) as well as at Broach, the Cotton crop was flourishing. To-day's returns report rain at Dhulia and Barsee, and also in most parts of the Dhollera circle, the heaviest fall having been at Bhownuggur, where the crop prospects were generally good and improving. At Bellary and Hubli there had also been rain; and Cotton sowing had at length begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton.		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs.	196	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	189	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good.	"	184	= 3¾d.
Oomra Fully Good (Good Staple)	"	217	= 4½d.
Do. Good "	"	211	= 4⅜d.
Do. F.G.F. "	"	200	= 4 3-16d.
Khandeish, Good	"	197	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	"	188	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	"	202	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	197	= 4⅛d
Do. F.G.F.	"	188	= 3 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	222	= 4⅝d.
Do. Fully Good	"	216	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	"	205	= 4 9-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	208	= 4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good	"	203	= 4 7-32d.
New Crop.			
Bengal Fine (Jan. dely.)	"	186	= 3 29-32d.
" Fully Good "	"	177	= 3⅝d.
" Good "	"	168	= 3 9-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	"	198	= 4 5-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	"	229	= 4 25-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week...	4,276	3,244	6,774
From 1st Jan. to 18th August...	1,275,967	1,443,276	1,354,064
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week...	250	4,088	18,040
From 1st Jan. to 18th August...	782,506	1,032,094	963,881
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week...	999	3,519	551
From 1st Jan. to 18th August...	33,525	44,671	43,668

WHEAT continued quiet, with but little business passing until last Thursday, when a strong demand set in and has since continued, a considerable business having been reported daily, at advancing rates. We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	4 13 6	per cwt.
Do. (85 ")	4 12 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4 10 0	"
Red Delhi	4 6 0	"
Hard Yellow	4 8 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4 8 0	"
Hard Red	4 1 0	"

SEEDS have followed pretty much the course of Wheat, having been rather neglected for a day after last mail left, but thereafter becoming active and advancing. We quote *Linseed* at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt., and *Rapeseed* 2 to 4 annas per cwt. higher than last mail's prices for ready Seed.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week...	168,246	34,657	324,010
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	8,321,084	8,651,4[illegible]3	9,265,925
Linseed—For the week...	54,765	9,0[illegible]5	50,483
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	2,212,742	1,980,489	3,291,392
Rapeseed—For the week...	33,658	7,671	13,207
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	1,470,046	724,078	1,062,123
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	641	10,072	8,494
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug	604,187	903,684	911,921

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week...	87,036	135,075	313,000
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug	6,733,135	7,991,654	7,93[illegible],030
Linseed—For the week...	89,946	20,373	66,380
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug	1,823,535	1,513,699	2,901,387
Rapeseed—For the week...	23,316	10,83[illegible]	59,954
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug	1,213,304	737,498	1,019,615
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	..	26,708	19,972
" From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	665,553	1,149,066	932,376

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE
1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY—Simla Buildings—The Simla Season.
4 The Talukdari-Girassia School—Illicit Distilling in the Mofussil—Notes from Belgaum.
5-6 TELEGRAMS—The Crawford Case.
7-8-9-10 The Charge Against Hanmantrao.
11 MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Fatal Affray with Convicts in Kathiawar—Compliment to an Aden Official—Accident to Sir Hendry and Lady Morland—Destructive Fire at Mody Bunder—An Anti-Salvationist.
12 Bombay Town Council—The Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and the University—High Court.
13 High Court.—Appellate Side—The Bombay University.
14 The Native Press—CORRESPONDENCE: Special Commission or Criminal Charge—MISCELLANEOUS.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Government and the Crawford Case—Native Magistrates and the Treatment of Women.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Agricultural Problem in India.
17 LEADING ARTICLE: India and Imperial Federation
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The New University Bill.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Tobacco Growing in England and India—A Universal Language.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: Oriental Learning in the Punjab—Lighting a White Elephant.
20-21 The Morgan-Ross Case—MADRAS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STOCKER—July 30, at Bournemouth, the wife of George Stocker, Chief Engineer, B. I. S. N. Co., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—BREMER—July 30, at Tulse-hill, James Beaumont Buchanan, AMICE MRAS, of Hyderabad, to Emilie Florence, daughter of J Fredk Bremer, of Tulse-hill.

HALLE—NORMAN NERUDA—July 26, at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Sir Charles Halle, to Madame Norman-Neruda, of Linden-gardens.

TURNBULL—MARTIN—July 26, at Brighton, Rivers Montague, son of George Dundas Turnbull, late Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel, daughter of Simon Nicholson Martin, also late Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

BARR—July 30, at Shanklin, I W, Marcia Louisa Johnstone Barr, widow of the late Major-General William Barr (late Bengal Royal Artillery), aged 70.

COLLINSON—April 18, at Shaldon, Teignmouth, Beatrix Sophia, 13; and on July 24, Walter Tathwell, youngest children of the late Walter J Collinson, Esq., of Madras, aged 15.

GRANT—July 29, at Weston, near Bath, Ann, wife of Col C W Grant, R E, aged 80.

HAMILTON—July 28, at Bath, Col Digby St Vincent Hamilton, formerly of the 78th Highlanders, son of the late Col J P Hamilton, K H, Scots Fusilier Guards, aged 72.

LONGLEY—July 31, at Raynsford, Cheltenham, Charles Thomas Longley, late Madras Civil Service, son of the late Major John Longley, R A, aged 57.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1888.

IN an interesting but somewhat discursive article, Sir Samuel Baker, of African renown, gives the *Fortnightly Review* for the current month his reflections on India and the prospects of the immediate future. The opening pages are fittingly assigned to Bombay, the Port of India. Sir Samuel views our city and its magnificent buildings, its spacious harbour and the islands and highlands to be seen from the basalt hill on which the great reservoir weeps so unaccountably, and he paints the picture with a glow and fervour unsurpassed by Sir Edwin Arnold himself. The beauty of the scene does not dazzle him however, or make him fail to see the contrasting elements, the forty-eight tall chimneys which he counted from one point, denoting the manufacturing industry of the people who, "secure under a British administration, have embarked their capital in factories instead of hiding it in secret places, and are now competing with the mills of Lancashire in producing cotton goods." He acknowledges that the product of the Bombay looms is more durable and better adapted for the special requirements of the consumer than the imported article; but he omits any reflection on the futility of abandoning the revenue formerly derived by the Indian Custom House in the vain expectation that Lancashire would on the abolition of the cotton duties have nothing further to fear from the competition of the Bombay mills. The competition has in truth increased by leaps and bounds since the abolition of the cotton duties—a fact which might have usefully suggested to the writer, had he borne it in mind, that the most confident predictions as to what may happen may be nullified by that which does happen. It is strange however that the spectacle of the prosperity of this great city which this practised observer has beheld four times, while it excites his admiration as the result of good government, and the splendid reward of a century of labour in improving and developing the races committed to our charge, does not safeguard him against the unworthy fears and pessimistic forebodings which form the burden of his discourse. It might be supposed that while standing upon the heights of Malabar Hill and looking down on the grand panorama of Bombay, which is a picture he feels to be due to England, only a mocking demon could whisper to him that the English are a mere handful among countless natives, and that the education which they owe to us will make the task of governing them full of danger. Surely there is a great want of lucidity in this view of the case. If Bombay owes its prosperity, its magnificent buildings, its intellectual progress, to English rule, surely the best guarantee has been given for the contentment and loyalty of those who have profited by a Government so beneficent. What could replace it? Anarchy on the one hand, or the spoliation of a successful invader; is it likely that intellectual progress will lead the citizens of Bombay to make so evil a choice? Yet this is apparently the alternative which Sir Samuel Baker looks forward to. The Bombay climate perhaps depressed his spirits; he complains of "its sweltering climate," and proceeds at once to travel through the wide extent of the Indian Empire.

When starting on this long journey from the Victoria Station—which he pronounces to be one of the finest pieces of architecture, not only in India but in the world—Sir Samuel stops at Jubbulpore, where he again finds a text for a sermon on the insecurity of our position in India. That great station, the key of the railway system of Central India, is, like all other railway centres, unfortified and entirely at the mercy of an enemy. This is attributed to the carelessness and want of due precaution characteristic of Indian administration. It would be more reasonable to assign the absence of fortifications in the interior of the country to a well founded reliance on the strength of a political system confident in its resources and in the general contentment of the population. In what country in the world are railway stations in the interior fortified and garrisoned? From a military point of view it would be a source of weakness to have to occupy so many forts, and the writer himself admits that the moral effect would be very bad, giving an appearance of insecurity when there is in reality none. Still he tells his stay-at-home readers that we live in India in a fool's paradise, without care or thought for the morrow; that the Oriental is infinitely more secretive than the European; that movements may permeate amongst the masses without our being aware, and that any outbreak would be sudden and unexpected. All these generalisations are of a piece with those which we hear so much of in connection with that very agitation for representative institutions for all India that fills so large a space in Sir Samuel Baker's forecast of the catastrophe he dreads. In each case the most effective way to apply the verifying faculty is to leave generals, and condescend to particulars. Then we shall find that the situation is by no means so desperate as is assumed. We may admit readily that if the two hundred and fifty millions of people who inhabit India did not love us, and if they were unanimous in their desire to turn us out, our position might be likened to that of people who sleep unsuspiciously upon the slope of a volcano, without anxiety or care. But are we really disliked by these two hundred and fifty millions of people? Sir Samuel himself gives us hope that if we revert to a sound policy of allying ourselves with the Sultan against the Russians we shall have fifty millions of Indian Mussulmans strong upon our side. The Mahomedan, he tells us, is "the nearest among all Oriental races to what a Protestant terms Christianity," and he bids us take to heart that the good feeling which now prevails amongst them would be intensified to fervour if we were in alliance with Turkey against the encroachments of Russia. Now Sir Samuel states with the greatest clearness and force that if it were not for the Russian approach there would be little to cause anxiety within the Indian Empire, the disintegrating force of caste prejudices rendering impossible concerted action amongst the native races. Then why be so despondent? If the Russian approach—which is, according to the hypothesis, a menace to the Mahomedan faith all over the world—will bring to our side not only the fifty millions of Mussulmans in this country, but the whole valid Mussulman peoples "from Morocco to the remotest East," clearly we may laugh at the Muscovite and bid him keep his hands off Afghanistan. If the Russians mind their own business in Bulgaria and elsewhere, and let the Afghan boundary be, even Sir Samuel Baker admits we have nothing to fear from any combined movement on the part of castes who could not combine, and never have combined in all the history of India. Yet the writer goes out of his way to conjure up anxieties and apprehensions which cannot fail to have a disquieting effect upon those who may not know sufficient of the actual conditions existing in India to see how chimerical such notions really are.

Still more mischievous is the attempt to revive and rehabilitate the exploded superstition that Herat is the key of India, and that in acquiescing in the annexation of Khiva and Merv we have given evidence of weakness and vacillation. We much prefer—as a matter of choice in the use of rhetorical phrases—the declaration of Lord Beaconsfield that the key of England is not at Merv, or at Herat, or at Kandahar, but in London, in the safe keeping of the British people. It is inconceivable that a man of capacity, who has or ought to have a full knowledge of all the facts, geographical, political, and strategic, which have to be borne in mind in dealing with such questions should at this time of day urge that the Quetta railway should be carried on not only to Kandahar but to Herat, and thence to Bushire, so that we might assume an offensive attitude against the Russians, making Herat the chief stronghold against their advance, and the key of the position from which we should operate in defence of Afghanistan and Persia. This is what Mr. Lowell would call a big contract! But it is what is soberly advocated in an article intended to enlighten the British public on the dangers of our situation in India, if we do not go boldly forth beyond the frontier, and fight the enemy a thousand miles from our base. How many millions would such a policy swallow up; how many armies! A characteristic proposal is that an army of 20,000 Kaffirs, Zulus and other Africans might be raised, and supplemented with regiments of Malays or Chinese. If there were any want of the raw material of soldiers this proposal might be acted upon in case of necessity; but without going further than Nepaul it is quite possible to get the very best auxiliary troops in Asia without drawing upon the resources of African barbarism.

THE sanitary condition of Cairo is very similar to that prevailing in Ahmedabad, the defects of which have recently been pressed upon the attention of the Bombay Government. In the Egyptian City the state of things has become so bad that the place will become uninhabitable if measures be not taken to apply a remedy. A plan has been submitted by two Englishmen, Mr. Cornish and Mr. Wallace, now of Bombay, for removing the sewage by the pneumatic system which has been recently introduced in Paris, and has been tried experimentally in London. The cost of the new system would entail an outlay of nearly half a million sterling, the iron pipes and the pneumatic apparatus running necessarily into a good deal of money. But any system of drainage, even approximately effective, is costly, and the absence of all system means epidemic disease and wholesale mortality—perhaps the costlier evil of the two. The existing arrangement for supplying the inhabitants of the Egyptian capital with water by utilising for the purpose what is in reality the chief and indeed the only sewer of the town, is a beautiful example of human perversity. There is a canal called the Khalig, about three miles long, which is for the greater part of the year a stagnant ditch, into which are discharged ditches carrying the contents of the receptacles—of which there are two hundred and eighty—for public purposes attached to the mosques; and also such of the superabundant matter as may overflow from the private cesspools attached to every house. These cesspools are, as in Ahmedabad, without paved bottoms, so that the more water is poured into them the greater is the soakage of filth into the sub-soil, while the deleterious gases have free exit through pipes into the houses. Yet it would be a mistake to say that nothing could be more insanitary than this provision; what remains is far worse. The Khalig, which is a stagnant sewer for several months of the year, dries up during the heats. Then comes the rising of the Nile. All the outfalls from the small sewers into the Khalig are then ordered to be closed, and the Nile water is allowed to flow into the Canal; in a certain number of days the dried and hardened contents are sufficiently soaked to flow away into the Nile; then the river water is allowed to fill the Khalig once more to supply the house cisterns with water for the year. But as a matter of fact the small sewers are only in name cut off; they are for the most part in full operation, discharging sewage into the Khalig while the Khalig is filling the cisterns with drinking water! The Commission appointed by the Egyptian Government to consider the plans proposed by Messrs. Cornish and Wallace has after long consideration decided that as the cost of the new system [illegible] nearly half a million of [illegible] working of the system applied [illegible] houses of the city would cost £[illegible] which would involve a tax [illegible] house, it is impossible to carry out the pla[illegible] regard to existing houses. But new hou[illegible] are to be constructed with a view to the adoption of the pneumatic or other less costly scheme. Meanwhile Government buildings and mosques belonging to the Wakoufs are to be sanatised on the new system. This is a step in advance—at all events on paper.

THE death of Sir Gunputrao, the President of the Council of Administration at Gwalior, is a misfortune for the State which he has served for some years past with energy, loyalty, and good sense. The progress which Gwalior has made in the path of administrative improvement during the past two years has been marked, and nowhere has it been more cordially acknowledged than at the head-quarters of the Government of India, where they have not of late been disposed to take too favourable a view of the States of Central India. An increase in the number of schools and hospitals, an improvement in roads and public buildings, and a more rapid and satisfactory administration of justice, have been amongst the chief features in the record of the work done under the Council of Administration, giving promise that the period of the young Scindia's minority will be a time of steady and beneficent progress in the Gwalior State. To Sir Gunputrao more than to any of the young Chief's officials the happy course of affairs is due, and his death is an event which all well-wishers of the State may deplore, as it is not so easy to replace from the ranks of trained native administrators a Dewan in whom character and capacity were so exceptionally blended.

WE are requested to contradict the report that Mr. Inverarity has volunteered to conduct the defence of Mr. Arthur Crawford without fee.

TELEGRAMS received in Bombay yesterday report that there have been copious rains in Bhownuggur and other parts of Kathiawar and in Guzerat, and that the crop prospects have much improved.

AT its adjourned meeting held yesterday under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, the Senate of the Bombay University resumed the consideration of the amended project of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay. Several amendments proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Dr. R. N. Khory in section 10 which relates to the eligibility for membership of the electoral body, in section 11 which relates to the preparation of a statement of vacancies among Fellows, and in section 12 which relates to nominations for Fellowships, were, after a lengthy discussion, rejected by a majority of votes. Amendments proposed by Mr. K. D. Naigaumwalla in section 13, which relates to the rank and class of persons, Graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom, &c., elicited much interesting discussion; but there being no prospect of the debate finishing last evening, the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon, the 27th instant.

A SMALL number of officers, among the eldest survivors of the E. I. Uncovenanted Service, have addressed a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of their claims to special treatment, in consequence of reservations made in their favour by the Court of Directors, which they contend were afterwards secured to those concerned by the Government of India Act. Mr. King has presented the memorial at the India Office, and the Secretary of State promised that it should have careful and early consideration.

A BILL has been issued for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect an agreement for naval defence with the Australasian Colonies, and providing for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations, and for making further provision for Imperial defence. The Bill ratifies the agreement entered into with the Australasian Colonies for the providing by the Imperial Government of five cruisers of the Archer type and two torpedo gunboats of the Rattlesnake type, and for the maintenance of the same by the colonies; and authorises, in addition, the expenditure of a sum not exceeding 2,600,000l. out of the Consolidated Fund for military ports at home and in the colonies, coaling stations, barracks at coaling stations, mercantile ports, heavy guns not yet allotted to particular forts, for storehouses and magazines at home, and for incidental purposes. Power is given to raise money for this purpose by Exchequer bonds or otherwise. The Admiralty and War Office will be responsible for auditing the accounts, showing the money spent on account of the matters included in the Bill.

A LONDON correspondent writing the day before the mail left, said that although no announcement had been made of any intention on Mr. Parnell's part to appeal to the law courts, he had good authority for saying that the idea has not been abandoned. Personally the Irish leader regards all the other amendments on the paper put together as of less importance than the proposal that the Commission should have power to report primarily upon the published letters. If no such power is given, then the Irish leader will take advice as to whether he can raise this particular question by an action in the law courts which would be concurrent with the inquiry of the Commission. With such an inquiry proceeding, there would be no possible reason for dealing with anything but the letters in a court of law; and if the action could be limited to this one point a verdict ought to be obtained with extremely little delay—before, indeed, the Commission has fairly entered on the formidable task imposed upon it by the Allegations Bill as it stands.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, the English Minister Plenipotentiary, has been instructed by the British Government to congratulate the Shah on the issue of the Proclamation assuring inviolability of life and property to all Persian subjects.

THE remains of Mrs. Flora Lindsay Ritchie, the wife of Mr. David G. Ritchie, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, who died at Oxford recently, have been cremated at the building of the Cremation Society of England at Woking. This was in accordance with the deceased lady's special desire. Prior to the body being taken to the crematorium there was a service at Mr. Ritchie's house, which was attended by about fifty friends, including the Master of Balliol (Professor Jowett,) Professor Max Muller, Professor Rhys, Dr. A. H. Murray, &c. The chief mourners were Mr. Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie's brother, Mr. A. Macdonell, Deputy Professor of Sanscrit. The process of cremation occupied about two hours.

THE marriage of "Mr. Manton" was the surprise as well as the sensation of last week. Although (says the *World*) some wise people noticed a certain amount of youthful ardour in the attentions paid by Mr. Marcus Henry Milner to Caroline Duchess of Montrose at Mrs. Oppenheim's ball, nobody was prepared for the sudden *dénouement*. Although the evergreen Duchess attains this year the limit of age prescribed by the Psalmist, the bridegroom was only born in 1864. Mr. "Harry" Milner (familiarly known in the City as "Millions") was one of the zealous assistants of that well-known firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. Bourke and Sanders. The ceremony was followed by a *partie carrée* luncheon at the Bristol, and the honeymoon began with a visit to the Jockey Club box at Sandown. Mr. Milner and the Duchess of Montrose have now gone to Newmarket. The marriage causes a curious re-shuffling of the cards of affinity. Mr. Milner is now the stepfather of the Duke of Montrose, his senior by twelve years; he is also the father-in-law of Lord Greville, Mr. Murray of Polmaise, and Lord Breadalbane. The bride has settled £3,000 per annum on the bridegroom during her life, which is to be doubled on her death as a solatium for her loss.

[TE]LEGRAMS.

[R]EUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WHITE PASHA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Pilgrims who have arrived at Suakin from West Africa report that a large force of Whites armed with Remington rifles were in the Bongo (also known as Dohr) province in February last.

The White Pasha is now believed to be Stanley.

THE NILE FALLING.

CAIRO, Aug. 18.

Advices from Wady Halfa state that the river Nile is rapidly falling.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

The strike here among the Navvies has ended, and the men are returning to work.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

At the Council Meeting on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Scoble mo vesfor leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act 1865, the Court Fees Act of 1870, and the Probate and Administration Act 1881, also a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Court Act 1882. The Hon. Mr. Westland will move for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the collection of Debts on Successions, and to afford protection to parties paying debts to representatives of deceased persons.

The Bill to regulate the payment of duty on salt, when there has been an alteration in rate of duty payable, will be referred to a Select Committee.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

The annual Regatta commenced to-day under favourable circumstances. The rain, which has been persistent during the last ten days, clearing off, the evening was cloudy and cool. Neither their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess, nor their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay were present, but the attendance was very large. In the first heat for Senior Sculls Graham beat Walter, easily winning by two lengths. In the Regimental Fours, the Royal Fusiliers won by a length and a half. A capital race between the Royal Engineers and the Durhams for second place ended in favour of the former. The Dublin Fusiliers were the favourites, but they finished last. The time by Lund and Blockley's Chronograph was four minutes one second. In the second heat for Senior Sculls Ommanney was scratched, and his place was taken by Vincent, who beat Wesche easily. In the Double Sculls race Barker and Peart beat Cooper and Marter by two lengths; time two minntes fifty-two seconds. A very close race, for the Service Fours was rowed between the Dublins and Durhams. The former got a length and a half advantage, but the Durhams spurted gamely, and were only beaten by three-quarters of a length; time four minutes five seconds. In the second heat for the Double Sculls Wesche and Graham were too much for Barker and Peart, winning easily. In the third heat for Senior Sculls Graham rowed away from Vincent, winning easily in two minutes fifty-eight seconds.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug. 20.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall to-day. An interesting speech was made by Mr. Bhimjee, explaining the aims and objects of the National Congress; Mr. C. W. Stowell presiding. Three cheers were given for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, and the Congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here from Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 17.

The Italian mail steamer Po left here for Aden and Bombay, to-day, at 9 a.m.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Teresa left here for Bombay this afternoon.

TRINCOMALLI, Aug. 20.

H. M.'s steamer Reindeer, from Port Blair, arrived here last night.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000 bales.	
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	32,000	"
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	465,000	"
" " Surats	80,000	"
" " Cotton in London	17,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Aug. 19.

10 p.m.	79·9

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·8

THE banns of marriage have been published here (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) between Professor Darmesteter, of the College de France, and Miss Mary Robinson, whose poems he has translated into French prose.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

WHETHER approving or disapproving of the action of her Majesty's Government in peremptorily stopping the discussion on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill before a tithe of the amendments had been considered, everybody who feels any respect for our political institutions must be glad that the discreditable scenes enacted in the House of Commons during the past week have at last come to an end. I have been a looker-on at most of these regrettable manifestations of fierce party passion and race hatred; and I several times wished that the leaders on both sides could have heard the comments which fell from the lips of visitors. On several occasions, particularly on Tuesday night, there was not a single member, excepting the imperturbable Chairman, who kept his temper; even Mr. W. H. Smith, who is usually remarkable for his "placid aspect and meek regard," lost control of his feelings and had to be admonished by the Chairman. Here I may say that in the opinion of everyone Mr. Courtney has come out of the trying ordeal to which he has been subjected even better than could be expected by those who had watched his conduct in previous difficulties of a similar character. One shudders to think what the consequences would have been if Mr. Peel, instead of Mr. Courtney, had been in the chair. The Speaker of the House of Commons is in many respects an admirable man, and in peaceful times he discharges his duties with perfect impartiality. But it is impossible to say that he shows to advantage when the House is heated and excited. Mr. Chamberlain, at his garden party on Saturday, described Mr. Peel as one of the best Speakers the House of Commons has ever had. That is not the opinion of a distinguished statesman, not now a member of the House, whose testimony in a matter of this sort is equal, if not superior, to that of his former colleague. The eminent man I refer to was talking a short time ago to a friend of mine about politics, and the conversation turned on the conduct of the occupant of the chair in certain trying circumstances. "In the case of an ordinary Speaker," said the well-known politician, "whenever he gives a decision he is just as likely to be wrong as right. But with Mr. Peel it is otherwise. His decisions are always wrong." He has dignity and, I believe, he tries to do his duty without fear or favour, but—whether it is owing to his health or not I cannot say—it is undeniable that Mr. Peel is both irritable and unduly sensitive, failings from which the Chairman of Committees is conspicuously free. I, for one, could not help admiring Mr. Courtney on Tuesday night. All through that long and stormy sitting he never once forgot his position, and it says something for his physical endurance that he was the only person present who did not show signs of fatigue, although he was chained to the table for nearly twelve hours. Although the prevailing tone of the discussions was bitter, at times even vitriolic, it was now and then enlivened by the wit of Mr. T. Healy. No one seemed to enjoy his humour more than the Chairman, and Mr. Gladstone, with whom the elder Healy has become a marked favourite, relaxed when "Parnellism and Crime" was referred to as "Webster's Dictionary." Sir Richard Webster sat on the Treasury bench, nearly opposite Mr. Healy, but his sad and solemn countenance remained unchanged. Mr. Healy and one of the other Parnellites had expressed doubts as to whether any member of the House had read "Parnellism and Crime." Subsequently Mr. Mundella procured a copy, and it was examined by several of the occupants of the front Opposition bench as a curiosity, the late Under-Secretary of State for India (Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth) being specially interested in the famous pamphlet. The Liberal Unionists probably never felt more uncomfortable than they did this evening, for every time that Mr. Finlay came to the assistance of the Government when they could not help themselves, which was presumably the case, he was followed by an Irish or Liberal member, who taunted him with occupying a false position in continuing to sit on the Opposition benches instead of with the Tories. One of the most striking events of the notable sitting was Mr. Gladstone's onslaught on Mr. Finlay. The hon. and learned member occupied his usual seat immediately behind the front Opposition bench Mr. Gladstone turned round and, facing Mr. Finlay, administered to him a terrible scolding. I must say that Mr. Finlay did not seem much the worse for it.

Opinions differ as to the propriety of the course taken by the Irish leader in charging Mr. Chamberlain with having plotted against his former colleagues by revealing to the Nationalist party Cabinet secrets. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say that he did no more than Cabinet Ministers are constantly doing; but the public seems disposed to suspend its judgment until Mr. Parnell produces his proofs. The somewhat serious indictment was preferred with calculated deliberation and did not inadvertently escape from Mr. Parnell in a moment of excitement. Mr. O'Shea, in his very remarkable letter to the *Times* of Thursday, declares that to his knowledge Mr. Parnell has for a long time been "honestly imbued with the fixed idea that in the course of their political communications Mr. Chamberlain has at some time or other divulged Cabinet secrets," and we have evidently not heard the last of the matter, though whether it will come within the scope of the Commission as Mr. Parnell seems to suppose is doubtful. If he leaves Mr. Chamberlain to take the initiative it is clear, from what the right hon. gentleman said in the House on Tuesday, that his assailant will be disappointed. The Conservative press, much as they would like to shield Mr. Chamberlain, find some difficulty in doing so, for what Mr. Parnell now says is pretty much what they said when the Kilmainham Treaty was concluded. The personal encounter between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain is interesting for the light it has thrown on several other transactions about which the public were imperfectly informed. It will be observed that there is a curious conflict of testimony between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Shea as to several points, particularly as to the famous interview between the Irish leader and Mr. Chamberlain, just after the Phœnix Park murders, the first disclosures as to which were made, through the mouth of a well-known political lady, about eighteen months ago. Mr. Parnell insists that Mr. O'Shea had no knowledge that he was going to visit Mr. Chamberlain. According to Mr. O'Shea, it was he who at Mr. Parnell's request arranged the interview with "a Minister whom he then considered his benefactor." But the point after all is not of much importance, and shrinks into insignificance when compared with other issues raised by the Parnell-Chamberlain episode.

The intensity of the stir created by the opposition to Mr. Justice Day's appointment has somewhat abated. A great deal of indignation was expressed at the time at the manner of raising the question, and Mr. John Morley has been strongly censured for reading Mr. Adams's letter to the House. A calmer feeling now prevails, and those who were disposed to censure both Mr. Morley and his leader for the unexpected line adopted by them on Monday are inclined to blame the Government for having selected the Commissioners without reference in any way to the Liberal leaders. From what has transpired it is certain that if the Government had consulted the chiefs of the Opposition the latter would have objected to Mr. Justice Day, who in that case might have been spared the pain of finding himself compared to the great Inquisitor Torquemada. It is curious that while Mr. Adams describes the learned Judge as "a man of the 17th Century" and "a Tory of the old High-Flyer and Non-Juror kind," his other colleague on the Belfast Commission, Mr. F. Le Poer Trench writes:—"His (Mr. Justice Day's) whole conduct, conversation, and demeanour convinced me that he was broad and liberal in his views." The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening ingeniously finds in the *ne plus ultra* Toryism of Mr. Trench a means of harmonising the two versions. It was somewhat rashly assumed that directly Mr. Justice Day heard of what transpired in the House respecting his nomination he would insist upon withdrawing his name. There is a rumour that he has made a certain communication to the Lord Chancellor; but the trustworthiness of the report is doubtful, and those who know Mr. Justice Day best seem to think that resignation in consequence of the attacks made upon him is the last thing that he would think of.

The Parnellites show an eager disposition to believe that Mr. Walter was consulted by the Government before the "*Times*' Relief Bill," as it is called, was drafted. Certainly Mr. W. H. Smith's want of candour in not at first admitting the visit of Mr. Walter has a great deal to do with the impression, that the proprietor of the *Times* and the Government were in friendly communication. Some of the Irish members on Tuesday night, commenting on the temporary absence of Mr. W. H. Smith, suggested that he had gone to see Mr. Walter to ascertain what answer he should make to the criticism of the Bill, and one of them, Mr. Clancy I think, proposed that the proprietor of the *Times* should be kept on the premises so as to save time! The criticism of the Bill has not been entirely confined to the Opposition. Mr. Staveley Hill has distinguished himself on more than one occasion by supporting the arguments of the Irish members, and I was in the House when he uttered his strong protest against the impolicy of the Government in permitting one of their law officers to appear as counsel for the *Times* in O'Donnell *vs.* Walter. Mr. Staveley Hill is not the only Conservative of that opinion. Mr. Kelly, one of the members for Camberwell, was anxious to move in Committee that "it shall not be competent to any member of the present Parliament to appear as counsel for any person or persons appearing or cited to appear before the Commissioners," but his amendment like the rest was sacrificed by the enforcement of the closure at one o'clock this morning. It is worthy of remark that, although Sir Henry James, one of the counsel for the *Times* in the recent *cause celebre*, was present most of the time, he neither took part in the discussions nor in the divisions. Perhaps, on the whole it would have been better if the Attorney-General had followed Sir Henry James's example. It is true that Sir Richard Webster left the bulk of the speaking to the Solicitor-General, Sir E. Clarke, but he voted with his party in all or nearly all the divisions.

It is not often that the House of Lords troubles itself about Indian affairs, and on those rare occasions that it does the interest manifested by its members is not profound. In this respect at all events there is nothing to choose between Peers and Commoners. On Monday night, Lord Stanley of Alderley called attention to some recent "Indian scandals," particularly the Kirkwood case, and he had an audience which, although it included the Prime Minister, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Rosebery, and most of the leaders, did not altogether number more than thirty, if so many. Lord Stanley, who ever since he succeeded to the peerage, now some twenty years ago, has paid considerable attention to India, usually when asking the Secretary of State a question takes advantage of the privilege denied to members of the House of Commons of making a speech. Those of your readers who peruse the reports of Parliamentary proceedings will perceive that on Monday night Lord Stanley not only did not confine himself to the terms of his question concerning Mr. Kirkwood, but that he referred to several other cases, besides commenting on the "charges and allegations" against the offending Judge of Patna Incidentally, his lordship alluded to the Cambay Case, and jocularly complimented your Governor on his forbearance in not sending home a despatch together with the whole of the newspaper comments on the Secretary of State's action. Lord Stanley spoke of Lord Cross as having overruled the decision of Lord Reay. Lord Cross in his reply expressed surprise at this statement. Lord Reay, the Secretary of State explained, did not decide the case, but left it to him (Lord Cross) to pass judgment. All Lord Reay did—and here Lord Cross thought his Excellency was wrong—was to make public the opinion he had come to on the subject. Lord Cross entered into a defence of his action, justifying the result he arrived at by quoting the advice given to him by the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack, whose judgment in this non-legal matter, the Secretary of State seemed to think, was more important than that of the two Commissioners, Messrs. Moore and Naylor and the Council of the Governor of Bombay put together. I have conversed with many eminent Anglo-Indians about this painful affair, but not one of them agreed with the Secretary of State and his friend. The charge against an important member of the Bombay Civil Service being still *sub-judice*, Lord Stanley of course made no allusion to that matter. Mr. Arthur Crawford has very many old friends in London, who have been inexpressibly shocked by what has appeared in the papers about him, and who entertain a fervent hope that he will be able to establish his innocence. I ought to mention that Lord Stanley in his speech condemned in words of some severity the appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall. His Lordship considered that the action of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the Arnighad case disqualified him for a seat in the Secretary of State's Council. Viscount Cross spoke in the highest terms of Sir A. Lyall's ability and usefulness in his new post, and Lord Kimberley defended the selection of the distinguished official for a seat in the Council, adding that he himself intended, if he had remained in office, to choose him for the first vacancy.

I do not know whether the fact that Lord Herschell is meditating an early trip to India has alarmed him, but Mr. Samuel Smith is beginning to betray some anxiety about the result of the deliberations of the Commission presided over by the ex-Lord Chancellor. I do not mean the Metropolitan Board of Works Commission, which I fear is far from a termination, but the Gold and Silver Commission which finished taking evidence many weeks ago. Mr. Samuel Smith will ask his distinguished namesake on Monday whether, having regard to the long time that the Currency Commission has been sitting, to the great importance of the questions submitted to it, and to the serious financial consequences to India of the continued depression in the exchanges, he will give the House some assurance that the report will be issued before the House adjourns for the recess. The hon. member for Flintshire, I see, has not renewed his motion in favour of re-establishing the old bi-metallic system of Europe from the paper, but he has no chance of bringing the question forward either now or in the adjourned session. Sir Walter Plowden still perists in his intention to move the rejection of the Bill, which has been introduced to enable Governors and Commanders-in-Chief to visit England during their term of office without the special permission of Parliament. Last night the Bill stood seventh on the list as a Government order of the day. Sir John Gorst, who, owing to the absence of Baron de Worms on the Continent in connexion with the Sugar Bounties question, now represents the Colonial as well as the India Office in the House of Commons, has, you will see, again been worried about the C.D. Act by Professor Stuart, who, although he may in the eyes of Professor Tyndall and of some other people who do not share the eminent scientist's opinion of other followers of Mr. Gladstone be "a silly creature," is a past master in the art of badgering a Minister. Sir John Gorst's replies last night were so unsatisfactory to Professor Stuart that he threatened to bring the subject forward when the Indian debate is discussed. Whether the Under-Secretary will be terrified by this threat and promise the member for Hackney what he wants remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that Sir John Gorst may see his way to comply with Professor Stuart's requirements, or we may have the misfortune to see the closure employed to curtail an Indian Budget debate, so many are the members who wish to air their eloquence and their views on that interesting occasion.

Mr. W. H. Smith, although he has been hardened by recent experience, will not, however, stop the Indian debate unless he is absolutely driven to take that step. Perhaps, when the day comes round, the number of would-be speakers will diminish. Such a thing has happened before. At any rate Mr. Bradlaugh will be to the fore, and the fact that he intends to take a prominent part may not improbably have the effect of making the attendance of members less insignificant than it usually is on these occasions. I suppose the usual complaint that the Indian Budget ought not to be left till the end of the Sessions will be made both here and in India. But it is not so certain that if the financial statement were laid before the House of Commons earlier it would attract more attention from members. There have within comparatively recent times been instances when the Indian Secretary made his annual exposition while the Session was still quite young, but I believe that on each occasion there was the same beggarly array of empty benches that has come to be associated in the public mind with the Indian Budget debate. I have heard it suggested by one or two public men of some standing that it might be a good thing to introduce the Indian financial statement in the House of Lords instead of the House of Commons. The House of Commons, although it does not seem to care very much for Indian questions, would probably resist any proposal to deprive them of one of their existing privileges, and there might be other reasons equally, if not more, weighty against the change. I fancy, however, there is nothing in the law to prevent it, and the peers, especially in the early part of the Session, are sadly off for employment.

Sir Lepel Griffin's appointment to the Hyderabad Residency is not to pass unchallenged. On Monday night Mr. Bradlaugh will ask the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State "is aware of the grave dissatisfaction which is felt in India, particularly among the native population, in consequence of the proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin, late Governor-General's Agent to the Central Indian Feudatory States, while in charge of the Central Indian Agency, especially in respect to the State of Bhopal: whether he is aware that the female ruler of that State is alleged to have been subjected by Sir Lepel Griffin to serious indignities, as follows:—'Abusing the Begum's consort in a public durbar in the Begum's palace and in the Begum's presence: requesting the appointment of a Secret Agent whose existence was not to be made known to the Viceroy or the Agent's (Sir Lepel Griffin's) subordinates: making private visits to the Begum's daughter against the Begum's vehement protests, and at a time when the Agent was aware of domestic disagreement between the Begum and her daughter: compelling the Begum to pay the debt of a certain pensioner, and to make certain contributions against her Highness's expressed objections: compelling the Begum to dismiss two faithful old servants of the State, and to deport them from Bhopal: violating Act 9 of the Treaty securing the Begum in her rights: interfering with the internal affairs of the State, and compelling her Highness out of the State Treasury to reimburse a Turkish trader Rs. 6,851 for goods alleged to have been stolen from him: compelling the separation of the Begum from her husband for eight months, that is, until Lord Dufferin intervened: and refusing to transmit to the Governor-General kharitas, setting forth her Highness's grievances and her defence, addressed by the Begum to Lord Dufferin:' whether the Secretary of State has seen certain letters alleged to have been written by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum from May 1881 to May 1886: whether it is true that Sir Lepel Griffin has been appointed Resident at the Court of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad: and whether, considering the dissatisfaction which has been caused by the proceedings of Sir L. Griffin in his relations with Native States, the Secretary of State will take any action in the matter."

India is not overlooked by the magazines for August. The National Congress affords a subject for two articles treated from entirely different standpoints—one laudatory, by an anonymous writer in the friendly pages of the *Westminster Review*, and the other entirely condemnatory by Sir Samuel Baker in the *Fortnightly*. Sir Samuel Baker's effusion is entitled, "India 1880-1888;" but the Congress practically forms the basis of the pessimistic views he so courageously advances as the result of his three or four cold-weather trips. I wonder what the Chief Justice of Hyderabad thinks of Sir Samuel's opinion that the gulf or barrier between Europeans and the Natives, although deplorable, must always exist, for the distinguished traveller, like so many of his countrymen, exhibits a partiality for the Mahomedan race.

Everybody in society and out of it is talking about the marriage between the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, better known to the sporting world as "Mr. Manton," with young Mr. Milner, the stock-broker's assistant. Her Grace owns to 69 years and her husband is 24! The marriage took place privately at a church in Fulham, and was only made known accidentally. It is said that the Duchess has settled £3,000 a year on Mr. Milner, whose good luck, as I see some one describes it, threatens to turn the heads of all the young city clerks, who have high-born relatives. Another matrimonial alliance that has caused a good deal of interest in fashionable and shopkeeping circles is the marriage, the other day, of Lord Beaumont, a Catholic peer, with the daughter of Mr. Isaacson, M.P., and Mrs. Isaacson, otherwise Madame Elise of millinery fame. I am told that the bride's father gave Lord Beaumont as a wedding present a cheque for £10,000, and that he settled on him £8,000 a year.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a suggestion for the favourable consideration of the courteous Managers of the Bombay Tramway Company. The tram-cars at present starting at 8-50 a.m. from the Prince's Dock *via* the Frere Road into the Fort, while no doubt a convenience to many, are not early enough for a great number of those whose business calls them into the Fort precisely at 9 o'clock. A large percentage of those residing in Mazagon and its vicinity, and along Frere Road, who work in the Fort and are thus tied to time, will be glad of an early car instead of having to trudge in this anything but agreeable weather. More especially would it be a great convenience to the many young ladies working in the newspaper and telephone offices, and the millinery establishments. I trust, therefore, that the Managers of the Tramway Company will be pleased to arrange for the starting of the first car at 8 instead of 8-50 a.m., and the boon thus conferred will receive the hearty thanks of all interested.

ONE OF THEM.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is understood, says the *World*, that Lord Dufferin is so impressed with the arguments in favour of the Army Corps as opposed to the Presidency system of military administration in India that he intends to represent to the India Office the advisability of adopting the recommendations of the Simla Commission. The members of the Finance Committee, after full consideration, have pledged themselves to the scheme on the ground of economy. Lord Dufferin and Sir Frederick Roberts favour it as tending to promote efficiency as well as economy.

THE recent acceptances of half-pay lieutenant-colonelcies by a number of majors of July 1, 1881, has had a good effect in reducing the list of supernumerary majors. Twelve officers in this category were restored to the establishment of their regiments in a recent *Gazette*. The Leicestershire (17th), South Staffordshire (38th-80th), Welsh (41st-69th), York and Lancaster (65th-84th), and Seaforth Highlanders (72nd-78th), are now added to the list of regiments in which the surplus majors have been all provided for, and in these corps promotion will in future go in the ordinary way.

A FEW alterations have been made in the programme already published of the Indian troopships for the coming season. The dates of leaving Portsmouth are unchanged, but on the fifth voyage outwards the Euphrates will not call at Queenstown, and therefore will be due at Bombay on Dec. 18, two days earlier than at first arranged. On the seventh voyage outwards the Malabar is not timed to call at Gibraltar, but goes straight to Bombay, arriving on Jan. 8. On the eighth voyage the Serapis, if necessary, will proceed to Bombay *via* the Cape of Good Hope to embark the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. On the ninth voyage the Euphrates will call at Gibraltar on Feb. 11, and is due at Bombay on March 6. The only alteration in the homeward programme is in the first voyage, when the Euphrates is timed to leave Bombay on Oct. 14. It is just possible that the eleventh voyage out and home may be cancelled altogether, but this depends on the progress of affairs in Zululand.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on the 2nd August the case of Field *v.* Field came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by the wife praying for judicial separation from her husband, Mr. Charles Field, on the ground of desertion. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner, and there was no defence. Mrs. Field said she was married to her husband in 1860, and there were six children. Her husband was a judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, and had lately retired. Some time ago she instituted a suit for restitution of conjugal rights. On the 9th of March the case came on for hearing. There was no opposition, and a decree was granted to her; but her husband never returned to her, and she then instituted the present suit for judicial separation. There being no answer to the present proceedings on the part of the respondent, his lordship pronounced a decree of judicial separation with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

THE fifth day's proceedings in the Hanmantrao case commenced at one o'clock this afternoon, the hour having been so fixed to suit the convenience of native professional gentlemen engaged. The first two charges of the four contained in the sworn informations had been dealt with, and this afternoon nothing remained to be done beyond the examination of witnesses who had hitherto been unable to attend. In the second group of charges was the one on which the accused had been arrested and in respect of which heavy bail had been demanded. But in this and the third charge it was decided at an early stage of the proceedings that no evidence would be led but the charges abandoned in case the magistrate saw his way to framing charges based on allegations contained in the Dabir and Sindekar informations. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, again appeared for the prosecution, but Mr. Branson, being obliged to leave on Saturday last for Surat, had not returned. He had, however, left instructions with his instructing pleader, Mr. Merwanji Framji, to apply for a committal to the Sessions if the magistrate was of opinion that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and in case of his refusal to commit to apply for seven or fourteen days' adjournment. But before this matter was discussed, the examination of witnesses was proceeded with, and Ganesh Govind Bhave, a young Brahmin, was examined. His ordinary employment was that of a karkoon in a local merchant's office, but he also acted as a pundit to Crawford for the purpose of teaching him Marathi. He said he had occasion to pay frequent visits to that gentleman's bungalow at Kirkee. On those occasions he had seen the accused there in the drawing-room. Shunker Balchundra Baput, a graduate of the Bombay University, who was formerly native assistant in the office of the Commissioner, but now under suspension, stated that he had seen the accused on four or five occasions at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Asked what accused was doing there, he replied, "Simply loitering about. Once he was in the drawing-room, but generally he was loitering about." Witness was then asked questions with reference to accused's alleged interference in the officials affairs of the Commissioner's office. He had himself received instructions from accused and had written messages as accused told him. Asked "Why?" He replied, "I regarded the instructions as coming from Mr. Crawford." This reply led the magistrate to make further inquiry as to what reason he had for this supposition, and witness replied, "I knew that Hanmantrao had great influence with the Commissioner." With this the evidence closed, and Mr. Jardine said he did not propose to bring any further evidence at present. Some might possibly be necessary as to the introduction of certain persons by the accused to the Commissioner, but that would be more convenient afterwards. Mr. Merwanji urged that the case for the prosecution should close and no more witnesses be allowed to be called after the framing of the charges. Mr. Jardine said he would not call any other witnesses unless it became absolutely necessary, and the accused was then formally examined by the magistrate. He said he was a Brahmin 35 or 36 years of age, and being asked what was his occupation in Poona, he replied that he was a student, preparing for the higher standard examination. He had passed his matriculation examination in 1883, and without further questions he proceeded to relate the whole of his career until the magistrate reminded him that this was not an answer to his interrogatory. From that point the magistrate put more direct questions. In reply to these accused denied all communication or even knowledge of Sathi, Dabir or Sindekar. But he admitted having some acquaintance with Yadharao Sathi who, he alleged, owed him some money. He had no bond, or promissory note, or any other written acknowledgment of debt. Asked whether he had been in the habit of going to the Commissioner's bungalow at Kirkee, he replied: "Yes, I used to frequent the house." "On what business?" "On private business and also to pay my respects." "What private business?" "Business which had nothing to do with illegal gratification or personal influence." The question was repeated "What was the business?" and accused replied, "He confided in me to some extent and entrusted me with some private matters to which he could not personally attend." "Then the business was *his* business and not yours?" "Yes, that is so; it was his business." Other questions being put as to drafts of instructions for appointments or orders to subordinates in the Commissioner's office, he indignantly replied, "The accusation is simply absurd and false," and he added, "Mr. Crawford was not the one to be guided by others. All the witnesses who said he had access to Mr. Crawford's official business said that which was utterly untrue. He had never had any official correspondence files or documents in his house, but he used to spend some of his time in drafting petitions to Government, to Commissioners and other officers." He added: "There might have been seen in my house some papers bearing any official character containing replies or references from the officers in reply to the petitions." Some of the assistants in the Commissioner's office might have carried files or official documents to his house to copy or something of that sort, for two of them lived in the same house. The accusations, he said in a word, were false and malicious, but before he would say anything more he would prefer to consult his solicitor. However, he would state "that the charges were false and malicious and merely intended to run the character of Mr. Crawford through me." Without being further pressed the accused made other statements. He said:—"My frequent visits to Mr. Crawford have given them an opportunity of adding to these false accusations an appearance of truth. As they could not succeed in ruining the character of that officer without getting a confession from me, or without compelling me to make statements which would give the colour of confessions and have the appearance of confessions, they induced the court to issue a warrant on false information and confine me in jail. The information was not in the opinion of the district judge sufficient upon which to issue a process, yet on this they inflicted such a heavy amount of bail that I could not get it." Of his treatment during confinement accused told a very long and sensational story. He said: "When I was in jail, it was three days before I could get permission to see my pleader, and had to get the sanction of the district magistrate. I was not allowed to speak to any one. Twelve days passed in this way; but on the 27th July I was surprised to find that my friend Pitambar Krishna Joshi coming to the cell in which I was confined, and that he got permission to do so without my request. I was going to bathe and asked him why he had come, and he replied for my relief. I asked him if sureties had arrived and he replied in the negative." Then the accused continued, "I asked how he could effect my release? To this Joshi said: There is a long story to be told," and this the accused related. Made short, the long story was that the Inspector-General of Police had given him permission through some Bhimbai to go there; "the Government had resolved to ruin the character of Mr. Crawford and Bhimbai wanted accused to help Government in so doing, and that if he (accused) would consent to make statements that Bhimbai would dictate to me, Government would guarantee me against prosecution and the district magistrate would be induced to release me without bail; and if not Government would be displeased with me and keep me in *perpetual lock up*, as there were hundreds of cases made out against me." Witness added "I did not make any reply, but simply said please to send my Pleader." He did not remember the time the pleader called. "I was quite mad at that time." (Laughter.) This startling statement amused rather than electrified the audience, but their laughter was quelled when accused added that he "spoke to Mr. Merwanji with tears in my eyes" and asked him to "call next morning and see if I had passed the night safely; I was afraid they were going to torture me!" This remark provoked hearty laughter. But accused reproved the audience. "It is no laughter matter," he exclaimed, and added pathetically, "I spoke in tears." Following this accused broke into sobs in the court and said when Mr. Smith, of the police force, went to him he appealed to him "in God's name whether my life and body were safe." After Mr. Smith's visit no one went near him till 11 o'clock at night; and he passed the interval with great difficulty. After that time he observed lights approaching and Kantikar and Joshi appeared. Here, he stated, the conversation of the previous day was resumed, and his visitors told him "that Mr. Sathi had tried to make Kantikar and Sathi co-accused with him, and to prevent this they had propitiated Bhimbai, who was now Governor himself." The temptations of these men he scorned, telling them that his ancestors had shed their blood fighting for the British Government. "If I must die for one of Britain's sons I am satisfied. Finding I was not to be moved they went away." "Is that all?" asked the magistrate, who apparently thought the climax had come. But accused proceeded to relate his further experiences; his fear of torture; his agreeable surprise that he was not tortured and the circumstances of his sudden liberation on bail. After his release, he said, he was led into a trap and statements were "extracted from me by force or show of force by Mr. Shrieder Vithal" who recommended him "to make a statement or run away." After this he determined to refuse to see Mr. Schrieder, if ever he called on him, and told his servants in such an event to inform Mr Schrieder that he had gone to Bombay. The magistrate decided to frame charges, and this was done, an adjournment to permit the preparation of a reply to the charges being granted.

Appended is a detailed account of this afternoon's proceedings:—

Ganesh Govind Bhave, Brahmin, a karkoon employed under Mr. Wilson, a merchant, said: Mr. Wilson used to live with Mr. Crawford at Kirkee. I was employed by Mr. Wilson as a Pundit to teach Marathi, and for that purpose I used to go to Mr. Crawford's bungalow at Kirkee. My employment began in February, 1888, and ended in July last.

Do you know Hanmantrao? Yes, I know him. I used to see him at Mr. Crawford's bungalow.

How frequently? Many times.

What did you see him do there? I don't know what he did there; I simply saw him go into Mr. Crawford's "visiting room."

Cross-examination reserved.

Manaji Kalu was next called, but he was not present in court.

Shankar Bhalchandar Bapat was then called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said: I am a Brahmin, and a Mamlatdar of Taluka Mewasi, Zilla Nagar. I am a Graduate of the Bombay University. I was formerly acting as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D. I am now under suspension.

Do you know the accused? I do.

Have you ever seen him at Mr. Crawford's bungalow? Yes, four or five times.

What was he doing there? On one occasion I saw him sitting in a back room of the bungalow. On other occasions I saw him loitering about in the verandah.

Have you ever known directions being given by Hanmantrao in regard to official matters? Yes; once or twice I have received from him messages in regard to official matters.

What were they? That a particular draft should be written in a particular way.

And did you write the drafts in accordance with his directions? Yes.

The Magistrate: Were the directions verbal? Yes.

Mr. Jardine: Why did you do so? I regarded the messages as coming from Mr. Crawford.

The Magistrate: Why did you regard them as such? I knew that Hanmantrao had great influence with the Commissioner.

Mr. Jardine here said he did not at present propose to call any further evidence. The learned counsel added that he had further evidence on what he might call the general connection between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao, but he did not at present propose to call it. For obvious reasons, he did not propose, for instance, to call at present the evidence of the Mamlatdar who was introduced by Hanmantrao to Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Merwanji, pleader for the defence, said that the prosecution had no right to reserve their evidence till after the charge had been framed.

The Magistrate said in his opinion it would be advisable to take such evidence before accused was called upon for his defence.

Mr. Jardine said it was very unlikely that he should ask the court to record any further evidence. At present he was quite satisfied with the amount of evidence he had already called. But after he had heard the cross-examination, there might be some necessity or advisability of calling some further evidence. For the present, they were more or less in the dark as to the nature of the defence.

Hanmantrao was then examined by the magistrate, and said in reply to questions:

I have no surname; my age is 35 or 36; my caste is Brahmin; my occupation, none. I am an inhabitant of Balkoondi in the Bhijapur district.

Asked how long have you been residing in Poona? The last eighteen years.

What was your occupation when you first came here? I came in 1870 first to prosecute my studies, and passed my matriculation in 1872. I remained in the college till 1881, and in 1882 applied for nomination to the Statutory Civil Service. He went on: But received for reply that I was over age. I applied to H. E. the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, to confer on me a mamlatdar's or deputy collector's place. In reply he informed me that mamlats were entirely in the gift of the Commissioner, but that H. E. was pleased to place my name on the list of deputy collectors.

That is not a reply to my question as to your occupation; but your whole history. I have given you it. I am a candidate for a position. Continuing he said: I passed the higher standard examination and have since been studying for that purpose.

That is your occupation in Poona? Yes.

During the last two years you have been studying for the higher standard examination? The same Sir.

You applied for permission to pass in what year? In 1883.

You have simply been studying for that purpose? Yes.

When did you get permission? I first got permission to prepare for the examination in 1883.

Early? I applied to appear in the lower standard examination in 1884, but my uncle being seriously ill, I had to go back from Poona to my village. He died in 1884 and I had to give my studies for a year or so. I had no one then to look after me. During the last year and a half only. I have been studying in Poona for the examination.

You know Narayen Shamrao Sathi? No; I do not know him.

He did not come to you about promotion for his son-in-law, Dabir? No, sir; he did not.

Do you know Bulwant Narayen Dabir? No, I might have seen him while giving evidence here.

Is it untrue that Bulwant Narayen Dabir came to you about his promotion shortly after the 20th August? Yes, sir, it is quite false.

Is it untrue that you have ever received any money from Dabir? Yes, sir, it is quite false.

Is it untrue that you have ever taken Dabir to the Commissioner's house and introduced him to Mr. Crawford? Yes, sir, it is untrue.

Do you know Narayen Govind Sindekar? I do not know him.

Is it untrue he came to you about the 6th June last about his brother the mamlatdar's transfer from Chundoor to Jowli? Yes; it is untrue.

Do you know Balkrishna Govind Sindekar? I do not know him.

You do not know him? No, sir.

Have you ever met him anywhere? Perhaps, I might have seen him, but I do not know him.

Then it is untrue that you ever received any money from him? Yes, sir, it is quite untrue.

And it is untrue that you introduced him to the Commissioner? It is untrue.

Do you know Mr. Yadahrao Sathi? Yes, I do.

Have you received any money from him? No, never on account of Mr. Sindekar.

Then on what account did you receive money from him? I used to lend him money. I did so several times, and he has repaid a part of it to me. He still owes me some money.

How much does he still owe you? About four or five hundred rupees.

What was the total debt? About Rs. 900 at the time when I was arrested.

On how many occasions did you advance him money? On several occasions. I cannot remember the exact number of times I lent him money.

Did you take any bond from him? No.

Or promissory note? No.

Or any written acknowledgment of the debt? No.

Have you been in the habit of going during the last year or a year and a half to the Commissioner's house? Yes, I used to frequent the house.

On what business? On private business and also to pay my respects.

What private business had you with the Commissioner? It had nothing to do with illegal gratification or using my personal influence.

But I ask you what private business you had with the Commissioner. You tell me what it was not? He trusted me to a certain extent, and he confided to me certain of his private matters to which he could not personally attend.

Then you went for his business and not yours? Yes, sir, his business. My business was only to pay my respects to him.

Have you ever anything to do with drafts for the appointments or transfers of mamlatdars, and such like matters? No. The statement is simply absurd and false. Mr. Crawford was not a man to tolerate any such interference.

Is Laxmon Moreshwar Deshpande speaking the truth when he says he met you at the Commissioner's house, and that you handed him a note about an appointment of Deputy Collector? It is absolutely false.

Is Venkatesh telling the truth when he said you

took him to the Commissioner's house and showed him as a candidate eligible for a mamlat? No, he is not.

Is it true that you ever had any official correspondence, file or documents at your house? No, sir. I used to occupy some of my time in drafting petitions to Government, the Commissioners and other officers. There might have been seen in my house papers bearing an official character, such as replies or references from Government. My sister's son, named Nursingrao, and one Pitambar Joshi are two clerks who were employed in the Commissioner's office, and were staying in the same house with me, and they may have brought home papers or files with them, either to be carried to the Assistant Commissioner, or to be copied in the house.

Have you anything more to say with reference to the accusations brought against you? Yes, sir. They are false and malicious. They are simply intended to ruin the character of Mr. Crawford through me, and my frequent visits to Mr. Crawford had given them an opportunity of giving an appearance of truth to these false accusations. As they could not succeed in ruining the character of Mr. Crawford without compelling me to make statements which have the appearance of a confession, they obtained a warrant for my arrest on false information, which was not, even in the opinion of the District Judge, sufficient for the issue of the process. A heavy amount was fixed for my bail, which they knew I could not succeed in getting here.

The magistrate: I thought you did succeed in getting it after all?

Yes, but not till I was 13 days in the jail. When I was in jail it was three days before I could get permission to see my pleader, and that too was given after the permission of the District Magistrate had been obtained. I was not allowed to speak to any of my men at my request. Twelve days passed in this way, and on the 27th July I was surprised to find my friend Pitambar Krishna Joshi coming into the cell in which I was confined. I was surprised to find that he could get permission to do so, even without my request. I was then going to take a bath; it was about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning. I asked why he had come there. He said he came there for my release. I asked him whether sureties had arrived. He said no. Then I asked him how he could effect my release. He said it was a long story to be told, and asked me first to bathe and take my meals. Then we had a conversation, the purport of which was this: that he had come there with the permission of the Inspector-General of Police, and obtained through one Bhimbai Kirparam and Yadahrao Krishna Sathi. He (Pitambar) told me that Government had resolved to ruin the character of Mr. Crawford, and that Bhimbhai wanted my assistance to help Government in so doing, that if I would consent to make statements against Mr. Crawford, as Bhimbhai would dictate to me, the Government would gaurantee me against prosecution, and the District Magistrate would be induced to release me without bail. But that if I did not consent to do so, Government would be quite displeased with me, and keep me in a perpetual lock-up, as there were hundreds of cases got up against me. I did not make any reply, but simply asked him to send my pleader, Mr. Merwanji. He came to me about 3 or 4 o'clock the same day. I don't remember the exact time. I was quite mad at the time. (Laughter.)

Was Pitambar there? He came with Mr. Merwanji, but he did not hear the conversation between myself and Merwanji. With tears in my eyes I spoke to Mr. Merwanji what had happened between myself and Pitambar that morning. As Pitambar had said to me in the morning that Bhimbai and some others would come to me at night, I thought that they were coming to torture me, and I entreated Mr. Merwanji to call in the morning to inquire whether I passed the previous night safely. (Laughter.) This is not a matter for laughing. The accused, turning to the spectators said: If you were in my position, surely you would not laugh.

The magistrate: Why did you not ask Mr. Merwanji to stay with you in the night?

The accused: Well, he would not be allowed to stay. About an hour after Mr. Merwanji had left, Mr. Smith, police inspector, came to my cell, and found me actually crying. He asked me the cause of my dejection. I could only ask him to say in God's name whether my life and body were safe under him. (Witness here spoke in tremulous tones.) He assured me that he would take care that at night, when persons would come to see me, I should have no cause for fear. Nobody came to me till 11 at night, but I passed the interval in very great difficulty. After 11 o'clock, I saw some light coming towards my cell, but as the light came nearer I could recognize Mr. Kuntekar and Pitambar Joshi. My fears were then a little abated, and we three entered into conversation, the purport of which was the same as my previous conversation with Pitambar. In the midst of the conversation, Mr. Smith came to the cell, and he immediately left us. After his departure, we conversed for about an hour or so. I asked Mr. Kuntekar how he should try to induce me to make a false statement, and I asked him whether he was prepared to do the same himself. He said he could not help, he was no match for Government. He said Mr. Balaji Gangadher Sathi had tried to make him (Kuntekar) Yadahrao Sathi co-accused with me, and that they could only avert this danger by propitiating Mr. Bhimbai who was then Governor himself. (Laughter.) He further said that Mr. Yadahrao had made partial statements, and that he himself was prepared to make a statement when the time came. I told him definitely that I was not a man to be thus deceived. My ancestors had shed their blood for the British Government, and if I lost my life for the sake of one of Britain's sons, I would be satisfied. Kuntekar finding that I was not to be moved, said he would send Yadahrao early in the morning, and went away.

The Magistrate: Is that all?

Accused: No, sir, I must say what happened the next morning. I was still afraid that my blunt refusal would, perhaps, be followed by torture. I asked Kuntekar to leave Pitambar with me till the morning. But the chief constable, Mirza, I think by name, would not allow. In the morning, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Yadahrao, accompanied by my sister's son, Nursingrao, and my brother-in-law, Venkatrao, came to me. Yadowrao, after repeating the same thing, asked me to write a note to Mr. Ommanney, praying for an interview; but I refused. As my relations had told me that my sureties had arrived, I was to be discharged that day. Yadahrao said he would again try to see me at my house. Then they all left me. About 10 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Merwanji came to see if I was all right. It was a Saturday when I was released. On the Sunday night Yadharao came to me, and said he had arranged through Bhimbai that I should get a letter from Mr. Little, Government solicitor, direct, instead of through my pleader, though the fact of his being engaged by me was all along known.

The magistrate: Well, that is your comment. Just narrate the facts.

Accused: The letter gave me notice that an adjournment would be applied for, as there were also other cases, and asked me not to protest against the application. Yadahrao said it was only intended to frighten me into making some statements, but I told him he should take no further trouble in the matter. Then he, having found it impossible to induce me, said he would ask another in whom I had confidence to see me. I had some confidence in Shridhan Vithal Dathe. When I returned from court on the 31st ultimo, I gave to Mr. Shridhar Vithal a letter addressed to Mr. Gangaram Bhow Mhaske, Mr. Crawford's pleader in Poona, repudiating my connection with that officer in illegal practices. Shridhar came to me one day in a carriage and asked me to drive with him. I went with him, and he directly took his carriage to one Huri Narayen Kale, a detective police inspector, as I came to know afterwards, who was set to watch my movements. It was a trap laid for me. At the request of Shridhar, I went into the house, when I found myself surrounded by my enemies, as the conversation which took place between the two was in respect of my statements. I was afraid that some statements might then and there be extracted by use or show of force or fraud. Fortunately about half-an-hour afterwards I induced Mr. Shridhar to get out of the house. While we were driving back he said to me that I was sure to be convicted, and that I must either run away or make a statement against Mr. Crawford. Then for the first time I found Mr. Shridhar to be against me, and since then I have not allowed him to come to me. Immediately after my return to my house, I gave instructions to my men not to admit him at all and to tell him, if he came, that I had gone to Bombay.

Did you ask Pitambar or Yadahrao whether they had any authority to ask you to make certain statements? No.

Did you believe they were instructed by any one to induce you to do so? Yes, I believed they had instructions, otherwise they would not have been allowed to enter my cell.

Did you believe that Shridhar Vithal had any authority to ask you to make certain statements? No, but I afterwards found that he was a relation of Hari Narayen Kale, the detective.

You say you were in fear of being tortured while you were in prison. Did you make any complaint to the District Magistrate or any one else on the subject? No.

Succaram Daji Sindekar, who had just arrived in court, was next called by Mr. Jardine. He said: I am station-master at the Gooty railway station. I am a cousin of Balkrishna Govind Sindekar.

Do you remember his passing through Gooti on his way to Poona, on the 9th June last? I remember he passed through the station, but I do not remember the exact date.

About when? In June last.

Did he ask you to do something for him? Yes, he said he had to go to Poona on urgent business and asked that Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 he sent to him.

What did you do? I telegraphed to my brother at Barsi.

What is his name? Luximon Govind Sindekar he is my cousin; but we call him brother.

You telegraphed at once? No, the next day.

Is this the telegram you sent—"Appa waiting and so forth?" Witness (after reading document) said: The writing is not mine; but that is my signature. It is the telegram I despatched to Luximon Govind from Igatpura to Barsi.

What is the date? 9-6-88.

Do you remember what day in the week it was? No.

Who is Appa referred to? Balkrisna; he is known "Appa" in the family.

It reads "Appa, waiting Poona wanting Rs. 500; proceed immediately; at Joshi's?" Yes.

You arrived to-day? Yes.

You have not made any statement which has been taken down in writing? No.

Cross-examination reserved.

The magistrate: I consider that the evidence in the Dabir case gives grounds for presuming that the accused has committed either one of two offences, and that is, that he has accepted a gratification as a motive for inducing a public servant to do an official act, either by corrupt or illegal means, or by exercising personal influence. I also consider that the evidence in the Sindekar case gives grounds for presuming that a similar offence has been committed; and I propose now to frame charges on both these counts.

Mr. Merwanji said he should then have to ask his Honour to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

The magistrate replied that he would see about it after the charge had been framed.

The magistrate then framed the following charges:—

I, George William Vidal, District Magistrate, Poona, hereby charge you, Hanmantrao Raghavindrao, as follows, (1) That you between the 20th and 31st August, 1887, at Poona, accepted from Bulwant Narayen Dabir, a gratification of Rs. 3,000 as a motive for inducing a public servant—to wit Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (*a*) by corrupt or illegal means or (*b*) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act, *viz.*, to appoint the said Bulwunt Narayen Dabir to the post of mamlatdar, and thereby committed an offence punishable under (*a*) section 162 or (*b*) 163 of the Indian Penal Code; and within my cognisance.

Secondly, that you between the 9th and 24th June, 1888, at Poona, accepted a gratification of Rs. 2,000 from Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, of which the sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to you direct by the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid to you by Yadahrao Krishna Sathi, on behalf of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar on a motive of inducing a public servant—to wit Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay, either (*a*) by corrupt or illegal means or (*b*) by the exercise of personal influence to do an official act to cancel an order passed for the transfer of the said Balkrishna Govind Sindekar from the post of acting mamlatdar of Chundoor Zillah, Nasik, to the post of acting mamlatdar, Jowli Zillah, Sattara, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 162 or 163 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognizance, and hereby direct that you be tried on the said charges.

Having made the charges I have to ask what is your plea?

Mr. Merwanji: Will you Honour commit this case to the Sessions?

The magistrate: Certainly not; there is no necessity.

Mr. Merwanji: It is desirable that it be tried by a judge and jury.

The magistrate: There is no necessity to commit it. If I did commit it to the Sessions it would not be tried by a jury but by assessors.

Mr. Merwanji: In a case of this importance it would be desirable.

The magistrate: No; I must decline.

The magistrate (to accused): Are you guilty or not guilty? Not guilty.

Have you any defence to make? Yes, sir:

The magistrate then intimated that he would call on accused to enter upon his defence.

Mr. Merwanji applied to have the case adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. Jardine asked for a week.

The magistrate: How long will the cross-examination occupy?

Mr. Merwanji: About a week.

The magistrate: Then, suppose we adjourn for ten days?

This was ultimately decided upon, and the case adjourned till Wednesday, the 29th August, accused's personal recognisances for re-appearance being accepted. The second group of charges remained adjourned till the 3rd September.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The inquest on the late Mr. Mandeville was closed on July 28, when the jury returned the following unanimous verdict:—"We find that the deceased, John Mandeville, died on July 8 of diffused cellular inflammation of the throat, as defined by the doctors, brought on by the brutal and unjustifiable treatment he received in Tullamore Gaol. We enter our solemn protest against the system of the present Government in awarding similar treatment to Irish political prisoners as to common criminals, and the cruel method by which the rules are enforced. We condemn the vile aspersions of Dr. Barr on the doctors who attended John Mandeville in his last illness."

A coroner's inquest was opened on July 31 to investigate the circumstances of the death of Dr. Ridley, late medical officer of Tullamore Prison, who committed suicide at Fermoy on the 20th ult. Evidence was given by relatives and friends to the effect that the deceased was happy in all his relations till November last, since which date, in consequence of the publication of false reports accusing him of brutality and cruelty in the treatment of the political prisoners in Tullamore Gaol, he had been shunned by his fellow-townsmen, and had become greatly depressed. The inquiry was adjourned until the 1st inst. Dr. Ridley's bag was opened, and the Coroner read several of the documents it contained. They included letters from Dr. Barr to the deceased about his relations to the prisoners in Tullamore Gaol. In one of them Dr. Barr wrote that he could not attend the inquest on a Coroner's summons, that he must have instructions from Dublin Castle, and that the Coroner's Court in Ireland "should be treated with contempt." The inquiry was again adjourned.

A Tralee correspondent telegraphs that John Forham was shot dead on the evening of Sunday, July 29, at Mount Cole, near Listowel, whilst returning from Tralee, where he had hired three labourers. They were with him in a car when two disguised men suddenly jumped over a fence and shot him dead. Forham, who was sixty years old, had been boycotted for taking a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Lately the police protection afforded him had been limited to a night patrol. He lived at Tullamore, between Ballylongford and Listowel. In making their escape the murderers were screened by a wood. The labourers communicated as soon as possible with the Listowel police, who hurried to the scene of the outrage. The inquest on the man Forham was opened on the 30th ult. The body of the deceased bore six bullet wounds. The only evidence taken for the Crown was that of Police-constable Regan, who deposed that he saw Forhan coming from Tralee in company with five persons. The inquiry was adjourned for a week. Later in the day two men, John Brosnan and John Barkley, were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in Forhan's murder. Much importance is attached to the arrests.

The following letter, enclosing a cheque for £1,000, has been received by Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate, in charge of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Kilrush:—"174, Lavender-hill, London, July 18. Dear Sir,—Englishmen read with pleasure Mr. Balfour's testimony of the valued services of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He says there never was a time in recent years in which there was a larger number of eligible candidates anxious to join, or fewer resignations from any cause, in the police, or a time when the police were a more loyal, a more contented, or a more efficient body. We all knew how well their arduous duties have been performed by night and by day; how their lives have been constantly in peril from mobs, incited not only by the leaders of the Irish revolutionary movement in Ireland, but also by men living in England, and how they have been persistently tempted to desert their colours, but in vain. As a tangible proof of my sympathy with them, I now enclose the cheque for £1,000 to be absolutely at your disposal, to enable you to assist constables injured in doing their duty, and to benefit those who have displayed conspicuous gallantary in the discharge of their duty.—Yours sincerely, H. W." This letter was read to the constabulary on parade at Kilrush, and in reply Colonel Turner sent the following telegram:—"To H. W.—174, Lavender-hill, London.—Your just appreciation of the R.I.C. is at present doubly valuable on account of the storm of lying abuse to which they are daily subjected.—Turner."

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THE PARNELLITE COMMISSION BILL
EXCITED DEBATES.

The House of Commons was crowded on Monday, the 30th July, with members and visitors, and the proceedings were animated throughout. When the House got into Committee on the Parnellite Commission Bill the business became really thrilling; and the sustained attack on Mr. Justice Day, and the deadly feud which was developed between the Parnellites and Mr. Chamberlain are incidents, which for dramatic effect and wild excitement, have rarely been equalled.

The first amendment to the Commission Bill was discussed soberly enough. It was an amendment proposed by Mr. Sexton on the second word of the first clause—to substitute a Commission of five members for one of three; and it was rejected, after considerable debate, by 233 votes to 195. But when the Government attempted to fill in the names of the three Commissioners the real fight of the evening began, and a very remarkable battle it turned out. The name of Sir James Hannen was assented to without a word of opposition or of comment; but as soon as Mr. Justice Day was proposed hostilities commenced. Mr. Labouchere led the onslaught upon the learned judge by pointing out that he was prejudiced against Irishmen, because in sentencing an Irish prisoner at the Liverpool Assizes for a violent assault he had said, "Such a dastardly, cowardly, brutal crime could not be committed in England unless it were by men imported into the country." Mr. Asquith censured the Government for not arranging the list of Commissioners in consultation with the Opposition leaders so as to avoid the scandal of a criticism upon the judges of the land; and Mr. T. P. O'Connor called for the withdrawal of Justice Day's name on the remarkable ground that "not a single judge who was known to have the slightest sympathy with the political opinions of the men whom he would have to try had been appointed." Two of the judges nominated were Conservatives and the third was a Liberal Unionist and as for Mr. Justice Day, he "never missed an opportunity of speaking in terms of the strongest condemnation of the Irish members; and had even manifested his delight in the most open manner" when he heard, while sitting on the bench, the result of the Doncaster election. Mr. Fulton pointed out that Mr. Justice Day was a Roman Catholic, and Mr. Illingworth roundly asserted, amid Irish cheers, that the Commission was "a packed Commission, and that Mr. Justice Day had a record not altogether free from suspicion."

But it was when Mr. John Morley got up that the proceedings grew melodramatic. There was some slight protest when the right honourable gentleman mildly complained of "the injudicious character" of the nomination; but the House became deeply interested when he went on to declare "I have received information from a source I cannot question—from a gentleman who has had ample and peculiar means of knowing Mr. Justice Day's attitude of mind on Irish affairs and on points likely to come before him." There was, of course, an expectation that the name of this informant would at once be given. As it was not immediately forthcoming, there arose cries of "Name, name!" but Mr. Morley was indisposed to give the name, and merely remarked, "I would rather not give it to the Committee; but I have placed the communication in the hands of the Government." There was a little murmuring at this, but the right honourable gentleman was allowed to read the letter he had received from his unnamed correspondent the terms of which threw the Parnellites into ecstacies. "Mr. Justice Day," the letter said, "is a man of the seventeenth century in his views—a Catholic as strong as Torquemada, a Tory of the high-flying and old nonjuror type. He has lightly railed against Parnell and his friends—he regards them as infidels and rebels. He abhors their utterances and acts; he believes them guilty of any crime." When the letter had been read there came, tempestuous shouts for the name of the author; but Mr. Morley was still unprepared to give it, and concluded, amidst a good deal of interruption and outcry, by announcing that he should vote against the nomination of Mr. Justice Day.

Mr. Balfour commented strongly upon Mr. Morley's conduct in withholding the name of the writer of the letter, though he owned that the right honourable gentleman had "frankly shown" the letter itself to the Government. But he insisted, amid loud cheers, that Mr. Justice Day himself had a right to know the name of the man who had "accused and perhaps traduced him."

When Mr. Balfour sat down there was another hurricane of calls for the name of the author of the letter. Mr. Morley sat very uneasily in his seat, and his colour deepened under the steady pressure that was brought to bear upon him. At last he announced that the writer of the letter was Mr. Adams, a colleague who sat with Mr. Justice Day on the investigation into the Belfast riots, and the announcement of his name was received by the House with irreverent laughter.

Mr. Sexton defended Mr. Morley, and lectured Mr. Balfour for "obtruding himself" into the debate; and later on Mr. Dixon Hartland described Mr. Adams's epistle, amid cheers, as "a scandalous letter," which the Government need not pay the slightest attention to. Mr. Gladstone went on to argue in Mr. Morley's defence; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently called for the date of the letter from Mr. Adams, pointing out that it had only been shown to the Government since the debate began, and when, of course, it was impossible to communicate with Mr. Justice Day or to take any steps whatever. If the letter had been any time in Mr. Morley's possession it ought to have been shown to the Government before.

Mr. Goschen asked, amid loud cheers, why it was not shown to the Government before, and pointed out that it had been for forty-eight hours in Mr. Morley's possession without one word being said about it. Ultimately the House divided and affirmed the nomination of Mr. Justice Day by 269 votes to 180, and the nomination of Mr. Justice Smith was agreed to without comment.

The discussion then for a time grew quieter and more sedate. Mr. Anderson moved an amendment to omit the words "and allegations" and limit the inquiry to "charges" only, gave rise to a prolonged debate. Mr. Matthews explained that the retention of the words was necessary if a complete inquiry was aimed at, but Sir W. Harcourt supported the amendment on the ground that the inquiry ought to be limited to charges that could be definitely formulated. Mr. Whitbread took the same view, to which Mr. Finlay replied by pointing out the impossibility of definitely formulating the charges. Mr. Sexton remarked that the *Times* merely asked that the inquiry should be made into charges without any reference to the word "allegations," and, on a division the amendment was negatived by 265 to 200.

Mr. Reid then moved his amendment limiting the inquiry to charges and allegations "of complicity with murder or violence," which he submitted, he said, with a view to secure fair play for the Irish members. Charges of this kind, he argued, were practically the only charges made by the *Times*, and to go into others which would involve investigation into social and economic questions and the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting would result in an interminable inquiry.

Mr. Matthews failed to see what unfairness there was in widening the scope of the inquiry, and he denied that it would extend to economic questions. The Bill aimed at securing a full inquiry into all the allegations of the *Times*, which, he pointed out, included charges of arson, of association by the Irish members with criminals, and the intimidation of the Moonlight gang, all of which, he said, would be excluded if the amendment were accepted.

Sir G. Trevelyan contended that Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the second reading was in favour of the principle of the amendment; but Mr. Chamberlain, who denied this, replied that he insisted upon the inquiry extending to charges of condonation of, and connivance with, crime and intimidation leading to violence, although he would exclude inquiry into the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting.

Mr. Parnell remarked upon Mr Chamberlain's complimentary allusions to him on the second reading of the Bill, and retorted by charging Mr. Chamberlain with disclosing Cabinet secrets to the Irish members in order to secure their support for his own ends. He remained speaking until midnight, when, according to the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

During the interval which elapsed before the Speaker took the chair the Irish members emphasised Mr. Parnell's speech by laughing at Mr. Chamberlain and addressing offensive remarks to him, and on the Speaker's taking the chair Mr. Chamberlain made complaint that Mr. T. P. O'Connor had called him "Judas Chamberlain," and that the language had been repeated by Mr. Biggar.

Mr. Parnell thereupon asked whether the complaint ought not to have been made by somebody who had heard the language, which Mr. Chamberlain had not, or through the Chairman of Committees, to which the Speaker replied by asking Mr. T. P. O'Connor whether he had used the expression. Mr. T. P. O'Connor admitted it, and the Speaker then called on Mr. Biggar for an explanation; but in regard to him Mr. J. Redmond said that Mr. Chamberlain, not having distinctly heard the expression, asked what it was, when Mr. Biggar repeated it, Lord Hartington corroborated this, and, Mr. T. P. O'Connor having withdrawn the expression and apologised for having used it, the incident dropped.

On Tuesday, July 31, Mr. W. H. Smith having moved the suspension of the twelve o'clock rule, in order that the Committee on the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill might be continued beyond that hour, a division was challenged by the Irish members, the motion being carried by 231 against 159. The committee on the Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Parnell, continuing the discussion upon Mr. R. T. Reid's amendment to Clause 1, that the inquiry should be restricted to alleged complicity with murder or violence, reverted to the accusation he had made against Mr. Chamberlain of having, when out of office, made use of the Irish members to do what he was afraid to do himself, and when in office divulged to them the proceedings of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain, in personal explanation, said he had not the remotest idea what were the special circumstance alluded to by Mr. Parnell in such extremely vague and shadowy terms. As to having put forward the Irish members to do what he was afraid of doing himself, he was perfectly prepared to leave himself in the hands, whether of his friends or foes, upon any question of personal cowardice. With regard to the charge that he had communicated with Mr. Parnell and his friends on matters before the Cabinet, he imagined the hon. member referred to two important occasions while he was in office. The first was in reference to Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham, and every communication which had passed between himself and Mr. Parnell upon that subject had been made known to his colleagues in the Cabinet who were specially interested in the matter. The second was in reference to the proposal for the establishment of national councils in Ireland, the authorship of which Mr. Parnell had publicly denied, but which was brought to him from and on behalf of Mr. Parnell, the proof of which he had in letters in the handwriting of the hon. member. The whole of the communications on that subject also were at that time laid before Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Parnell said the right hon. gentleman had raised a transparently false issue in the question of local government for Ireland. The communications to which he referred were from the right hon. gentleman to himself, to Mr. Dillon, and to another person no longer a member of the House, and related to other subjects than that of local government for Ireland. They had reference to the Arrears Bill, the renewal or non-renewal of coercion after the Phœnix Park murders, and later, in 1885, to the non-renewal of the expiring Crimes Act, which Mr. Chamberlain represented himself as opposing within the Cabinet.

When Mr. Parnell sat down, Mr. Chamberlain followed once more, to say that he had not pretended to exhaust all the topics on which he and the honourable member had been in communication, but he repeated that he took care that in all that passed between them his colleagues who were interested in the matter were informed of all that he did. Then Mr. Gladstone rose to confirm Mr. Chamberlain's statement as to informing his colleagues about the communications with regard to National Councils, though Mr. Gladstone admitted that he could not remember without fuller information what happened in reference to communications relating to the release from Kilmainham. The conflict was then allowed to end, and Mr. Reid's amendment was rejected by 249 votes to 197.

It was some time after this, when an amendment proposed by Mr. Molloy was under discussion, that the next outburst of party feeling occurred. Sir William Harcourt, who had grown very rhetorical over "the slimy web of calumny woven by the *Times* and its counsel," was taken to task by the Solicitor-General for Scotland for having insinuated that Mr W H Smith and Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, had recently been in personal communication in reference to the Bill before the House, and Sir William retorted that he would withdraw the statement if Mr. Smith would deny its accuracy. Mr Smith at once sprang up in a fever of indignation. He declared, with passionate rapidity of utterance, that he "had not thought the statement worthy of being denied in the House;" but he now pronounced it to be "utterly, absolutely, and entirely without foundation," and he added, amid a temptest of cheers, "I am amazed that a gentleman can be found in this House to repeat it." Sir William Harcourt then remarked, "As I understand the right honourable gentleman to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter, I beg leave to withdraw what I have stated." But Mr. Smith again rose, with the words "I have not said that I have not seen Mr. Walter." Here there came a tremendous burst of ironical cheering and laughter from the Opposition, in which several occupants of the front Opposition bench joined, and clearly led the House to infer that they suspected the right honourable gentleman of some equivocation. Their action and manner were so provocative that the Chairman felt called on to interfere, and he earnestly besought "honourable and right honourable gentlemen on both sides" to "remember the traditions of the House." Mr. Smith went on to deny emphatically that he had had any negotiations or arrangements of any kind with Mr. Walter; but admitted that Mr. Walter had called to see him, as it was his practice to do, for they were "old friends." Mr. Gladstone then joined in the fray, and asked "Are we to understand, in plain terms, that the right honourable gentleman has had no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject of this Bill or the matters to which it refers?" and Mr. Smith repeated his assertion that Mr. Walter had had no influence with him on the subject, and that the Bill was settled without any communication with Mr. Walter at all. Sir William Harcourt regarded this as a qualified denial, and therefore refused to withdraw his statement, adding that it was "extremely improper" that Mr. Smith should have had any communication with one side and not with the other. A third time Mr. Smith repeated his denial, but again without effect, and then the matter was allowed to rest.

Soon after this the Solicitor-General for Scotland commented on the fact that Mr. Gladstone was willing enough to allow all the charges made by the *Times* to be investigated by a Select Committee, but the moment a Judicial Commission was proposed the right honourable gentleman wished to have those charges narrowed and specified. Mr. Gladstone, in great wrath, accused the Solicitor-General of "deliberate suppression;" and pointed to a passage in one of his own speeches from which the honourable and learned gentleman had made quotations, but without quoting Mr. Gladstone's declaration that he was willing to have the inquiry made not only into certain principal points, but into "any other specific and definite charges which can be extracted from the articles." Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Chairman to say whether the quotation had been fairly made, saying, "It will be necessary for us on this and on future occasions to watch the honourable and learned gentleman."

Some time after this a minor breeze was occasioned by Mr. Labouchere's assertion that Mr. Walter called on Mr. Smith on the very day that Mr. Smith proposed the inquiry. To that Mr. Smith, with some warmth, interjected the words "That is not true," and this produced much vehement protest from the Opposition. But the right honourable gentleman immediately withdrew the words, and the matter went no further. The later incidents of the discussion need only brief mention. At twenty-five minutes to one in the morning the closure was applied to the particular proposal under consideration. At a quarter past two o'clock Mr. Parnell moved that progress be reported; but the motion was rejected by a substantial majority, and when Mr. Sexton subsequently moved that the Chairman do leave the chair, Mr. Courtney refused to submit the motion to the House. Ultimately, an amendment, moved by Sir John Simon, to exclude the words "and other persons," was rejected, after a bitter speech from Mr. Parnell, by 222 votes to 166, and progress was reported at a quarter past three o'clock, the House rising half an hour afterwards.

On Wednesday the sitting was marked by a continuance of the turbulent scenes which had characterised the previous progress of the Bill in committee. When the committee was resumed, Mr. R. T. Reid moved a further amendment to Clause 1 of the Bill to limit the inquiry by the Commission into charges and allegations against "other persons" to matters bearing upon the charges and allegations made against the members of Parliament. Upon this a stormy discussion took place, which occupied practically the whole of the sitting.

Mr. Sexton declared that the introduction of the words "other persons" into the Bill was an afterthought, and suggested that they had been inserted in collusion with the proprietor of the *Times*.

Mr. Matthews challenged the statement that the primary object of the Bill was to enable members of Parliament to vindicate their characters, and asserted that its main object was to inquire into the allegation that there was an organisation specially aided by crime, which connived at crime, and which drew its resources from the perpetrators of crime.

Sir W. Harcourt said it was now clear that the real aim of the Government was not that which they had hitherto proposed, but was to attack a political organization in the hope of damaging or destroying the reputation of political opponents by vague accusations and miscellaneous calumnies.

Mr. A. Balfour pointed out that the Home Secretary had added nothing new to the former declarations of the Government on the subject of the Commission. The inquiry would not be into the Land League as a political organisation, but into the means which were alleged to be criminal by which it carried out its objects. The Government objected to this and all similar amendments, because they would so limit the inquiry of the Commission as to produce results which would not give satisfaction to the public mind.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, which was of a very heated and personal character, Mr. Gladstone charged the Government with having broken the covenant made with Mr. Parnell when the introduction of the Bill was offered by extending the inquiry from members of Parliament to other persons; while Mr. A Balfour and the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the words "other persons" were not only in the Bill when it was first introduced, but had been previously decided upon by a committee of the Cabinet, and approved by the whole Cabinet before the offer of the Bill was made to the Irish members. After five hours' discussion Mr. F. Fulton moved the Closure, which was agreed to, and the ammendment was then rejected by 241 against 194.

In the House of Commons, at the end of thequestion, on Thursday, Mr. Labouchere brought under the notice of the House part of a leading article in *The Times* commenting on the debate of Wednesday, which referred in severe terms to the floods of blackguardism poured out by the Parnellite members, to the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt to rival the Irish members in foul-mouthed oratory, &c.; and, the article having been read by the Clerk at the table, Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution declaring *The Times* to have been guilty of a breach of privilege.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the article constituted a breach of privilege, but, referring to the precedents of the *Globe*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, which occurred in 1878, and 1880, when the House resolved to pass to the Orders of the Day, he recommended the House to follow a similar course on this occasion. He accordingly moved to this effect.

Mr. Gladstone, in seconding this, maintained that it was beneath the dignity of the House to notice abuses of the rights of the Press except in exceptional cases, and the remarked that if he had known of Mr. Labouchere's intention he should have dissuaded him from carrying it out.

Mr. Sexton animadverted in strong language on the conduct of *The Times*, and Mr. J. Redmond having repeated his complaint with regard to the action of *The Times* in connexion with his speech at Manchester after the Phœnix Park murders, Mr. J. Morley, pointing out that his comments upon that action on Wednesday where conditional, and remarked that after Mr. Redmond's statement he withdrew the condition and unconditionally charged *The Times* with infamous conduct.

After some remarks from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the amendment and the motion were withdrawn.

The House then again went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. J. M'Carthy moved the first amendment which sought to require the Judges to investigate the circumstances under which the charges and allegations were originally published by *The Tims*, and, after it had been debated by the Irish members for nearly an hour, it was negatived, on a division, by 162 to 128.

Mr. Labouchere next moved an amendment requiring the Commission at the commencement of their investigation, and before entering upon other matters, to inquire into and report upon the letters purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell.

The Solicitor-General contended that it would be injurious to the conduct of the inquiry if the Judges were required to deal with the letters apart from the other charges and allegations, upon which Sir G. Trevelyan rejoined that this argument emphasized the Home Secretary's allegation on Wednesday that inquiry into the history of the Land and National Leagues was of primary importance, which, he repeated, was in direct opposition to the reasons given in justification of the Bill when it was introduced.

Sir W. Harcourt, in a long and discursive speech, remarked that Lord Hartington more than any other man was responsible for having given currency to the letters.

Lord Hartington emphatically protested against his name being dragged in, for he had said nothing about the letters either in the House or out of it. At the same time, he did not hesitate to say that it had never appeared to him that the letters formed the more important part of the case against the Irish members.

Colonel Saunderson criticized the general conduct of the Irish members, which led to some recriminatory remarks from Mr. T. Healy, after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, commenting on the insults which had been offered to members on the Treasury bench, remarked that if they did not reply to them it was because they felt strong in their position, and they were satisfied that nothing that had been said would make any impression on the country.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor also made some remarks, after which the amendment was negatived by 281 to 203.

The next and last amendment, which was moved by Mr. T. Healy, required the Commissioners to make a separate report in regard to the charges against each individual member, and to refer specifically to the evidence on which their conclusions are founded when such conclusions are adverse to the member affected. This was rejected by Mr. Matthews as an insult to the Judges, and after some remarks from Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell, commenting on the course adopted by the Government in peremptorily closing the Committee stage, charged them with a want of straightforwardness in enlarging the inquiry beyond what was originally promised, which, he said, he should approach with a rankling feeling of injustice.

At 1 o'clock, in pursuance of the resolution arrived at early in the evening, the Chairman put the amendment; on which a division was taken, and it was negatived by 283 to 201.

The Irish members did not return to the House, and Clause 1 and the remaining clauses were then put from the chair and agreed to without opposition. The report was fixed for Monday.

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

War Office, August 2, 1888.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Alexander Temple Cox, Madras Staff Corps.

The Queen has been pleased to give Orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and for promotions in the Army by Brevet in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in Burma, 1887-8, viz.:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Lieutnant-Colonel Alexander Sinclair Grove, Madras Staff Corps;

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Ilderton, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment);

Captain and Brevet Major Sir Bartle Compton Arthur Frere, Bart., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain Charles Prideaux Triscott, Royal Artillery.

Captain Herbert Capel Cure, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Captain Hastings St. Leger Wood, the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain Robert Irvin Scallon, Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Philip Scudamore, the Royal Scots Fusiliers; and

Lieutenant Albert Victor Jenner, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Reginald Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major John James Harvey, the South Wales Borderers.

Major Henry Townley Scott Yates, Royal Artillery.

To be Majors.

Captain Alexander Bulstrode Fenton, Madras Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Burma Expeditionary Force.

Captain Alexander Gore Breffney Ternan, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Burma Expeditionary Force.

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd August, 1888.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robertson Eliott Wheatley (late Madras) has retired upon a pension, with extra annuity. Dated 26th June, 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel William Bisset (late Madras) has been placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List. Dated 26th July, 1888.

Lieutenant the Honourable Rupert Tyrwitt to be Captain, vice F J Winter, seconded for service with the Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 13th July, 1888.

Lieutenant John Lewes Parker has been seconded for service with the Punjaub Frontier Force. Dated 21st July, 1888.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Hills-Johnes, KCB, VC, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, has retired from the Service on a pension and extra annuity. Dated 30th June, 1888.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus John Lavie, half-pay Royal (late Madras) Artillery, has retired upon a pension with extra annuity. Dated 9th June, 1888.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Frederick William Mackenzie Spring, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. Dated 18th June, 1888.

Henry de Stuteville Isaacson, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st July, 1888.

India Office, July 31.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj. W. V. Ellis, Maj. C. E. Hallett.

To be Majors—Capt. W. P. Newall, Capt. W. F. H. Grey.

To be Captain—Lieut. G. F. Willes.

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Brigade-Surgeon—Surg.-Maj. J. G. Pilcher.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Captain—Lieut. K. M. Foss,

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Captain—Lieut. L. A. Gordon

The following appointments have been personal Staff in India:—

Lieut. A. J. T. Viscount Clandeboye, cers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Gov-Gen.

Lieut. A. J. Mullitus, R. A., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Gov. of Madras, vice Capt. Wingfield, 7th Hussars, resigned.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff in India:—

Capt F Stevenson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a Brig-Maj, Bombay Establishment, in succession to Capt D C W Harrison.

The following provisional appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Col M G Gerard, CB, Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assist Qmstr-Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Col D M Strong, who has vacated the appointment.

Col H J Hallowes, East Yorkshire Regt, to be an Assist Adjt-Gen, Bombay Establishment, in succession to Maj W Creagh.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain D Bullock, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The B. and P. S. N. steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in port, yesterday morning from Busreh, with a general cargo and opium and seventy passengers on deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Mr R E Philips, Mr E C, Schrottky, Lt-Col A P Broome, Mr Giacomo Cassel, Mr Mafesante Lengi and one friend, Mr T Kirkwood, Mr N Hearle, Dr Condon, Mr J C Wilson, Mr J D Libercol and Mr and Mrs Montandon. For Port Said —Mr Carl Bottger and Mr M Con. For Suez—One deck. For Aden—4 deck

TOWAGE OF THE S. S. MEDUSA TO BOMBAY.

It will be remembered that this steamer has been lying, with the propeller shaft broken, in the harbour of Marmagoa for the last two months, and one or two attempts have been made to tow the steamer to Bombay by the British India Steam Navigation Company. On Saturday last the Kohinur, of the Asiatic S. N. Co., proceeded to Marmagoa, and succeeded in taking the Medusa in tow, two hawsers being used. The tow continued all day yesterday and every thing went well till early yesterday morning, when the steamers arrived on the pilot station, and had to stop to take in pilots. A very heavy sea was running at the time, with continued severe squalls, when the Medusa fell off in the trough of the sea, and became for a time almost unmanageable. Endeavours were made by the Kohinur to bring the bow of the Medusa round, when both hawsers parted. The Kohinur at once proposed to again repass hawsers, and have top for that purpose, but was instructed by the Captain of the Medusa to proceed to Bombay and send out a tug. The Medusa set sail, and, with the wind and tide in her favour, drifted up the harbour and was taken in tow by the tug Princess inside of the middle ground and safely moved off Cross Island shortly before noon.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2556	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Thames	2131	W. Seaton	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Abana	1966	Beaman	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbela	1459	D. Stewart	M	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Astrea	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Bhuljee.
„ Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S. Bisagno	1190	Tagnasso	1	F. Bossoni.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ellora	1472	G. Johnstone	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ R. Rubattino.	3044	Merello	6	F. Bossoni.
„ Mecca	926	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug. 14.
20	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, July 27.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hughes	Busreh, Aug. 6.
	Medusa (s)	chutega	Marmagoa, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	R. Rubattino (s)	Merello	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Siam, for London, &c.

„ Kohinur, for Calcutta and Coast.

„ Comwilla, for Karachi.

„ Purvlia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 18.

Clubby, Colonel, 2nd Madras Infantry, on furlough, from Secunderabad.

August 19.

Majors Fitz Herbert and Hutchinson and Lieuts Carleton, Barton, Mangles, Talbot, Osborne, and 2nd Lieuts Kirk and Bo Wden-Smith, King's Own Regt, from leave, from Poona.

Garfitt, Major, Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Walter, Capt., 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Amedroz, Captain, Bengal, K O Yorkshire L I, on leave, from Quetta.

Borradaile, Lieut, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, from leave, from London.

Counal, Lieut, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.

August 20.

Rawlinson, Lieut, 17th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, from Lucknow.

Stevens, Lt-Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Anderson, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on leave, from Sirur.

Benn, Lieut, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—August 20.

Broome, Lieut.-Col, 18th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to London.

Wapshare, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Garfit, Major, Hampshire Regt, on duty, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
G. De Saone,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, [illegible] August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total for during month	[illegible]
year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of [illegible] inst.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

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...S COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

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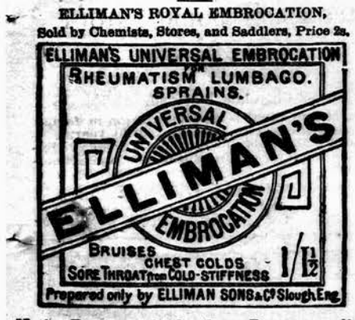

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J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, shewing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 5s.
QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
MANCHESTER. FILTERS

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED),

OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" Coffee Essences, and the Coffee and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Cocoa and Milk, &c., which will be found very handy. Many Prize Medals and other awards. Highly commended for purity and cheapness. Insist on the "Edinburgh" brand, and beware of imitations. To be had of all Chemists and Storekeepers.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhandi	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder	Bhoswul Junction	Satari	Daski
Musjid "	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Hotigurra
Chinchpoogly	Harvi	Nagpoor	Moortizapore
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Bodsaira
Coorla	Mandwa	Narsi	Malkur
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Panwell	Bagnar	Kurjutab	Tamergaum
Tannaha	Khundwaah	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Callian Junc.	Beoli	Lanowlee	Wardah
Bhimb	Sinnanji	Karli	Pownar
Tilwalla	Harsud	Kankulla	Sindee
Khadawali	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Butej
Wassind	Bheringee	Salavadi	K.-pri
Shapoor	Hurdaa	Chinchwad	Sewgaon
Atgaum	Timoorree	Kirkee	Jetwoor
Khurdee	Pandhal	Poonabdd	Kaim
Kumrabaa	Sewace	Lounee	——sace Rd
Kzutpoora	Dharam	Jeroulee	Mandeh
Ghotee	Bhandi	Talegaum	Umrer
Ballgaum	Dutaria	Khairgaum	Mohol
Deolee B. Siding	Kharee (for Hoshangabad)	Patus	Packney
Nasick Rde	Rampur	Dhondh	Shahapoore
Khairwadee	Bagra	Borehail	Hodgee
Nipher	Seoni	Deckeal and Bheewan	Kurulgaum
Lasalgaum	Sohanpureed	Kartrus	Goolhur
Mumnar	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pasulwaree	Shahabadde
Nandgaume	Bankul	Warangaum	Wadi
Naldongree	Babal	Narsum	Nalwar
Kalgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedashevy
Galna	Bohanee	Hallapoor	Sidapore
Pachora	Ezeroli (for Sangpri)	Biswa Bridge	Road
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
Nagurwada	Kuruk Bail	Jalumb	Okhlesar
Sheewlee		Bhongaone	Raichore
Julgaum			

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc.	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chittapore	Tandur	Shankarpilli	Secunderabad
Muklid Gate	Dharur	Llagampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Manapotgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwa Junc. &c.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji	
Chuk	Nilmata	Lunidhar	Sanakr	
Limdi	Dhola Junc.	Kunkawa	Bamna	
Chuda	Lalia	Khakhara	Chotila	
Sampur	Jetpur	Vavel	Varud	
Kundli	Lathi	Jetpur	Ghodchili	
		Jetalsar	Bhavnagar	

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction of Lines, 12 minutes for Refreshment. c Junction of Lines, 25 minutes for Refreshment.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C°, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,

Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,* 61, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, **LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.**

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & C°; *Bombay* : Kemp & C°; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...	...	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	20	0	0
STEEL	„	EYE-GLASSES	...	...	...	„	„	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES			...	...	„	„	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

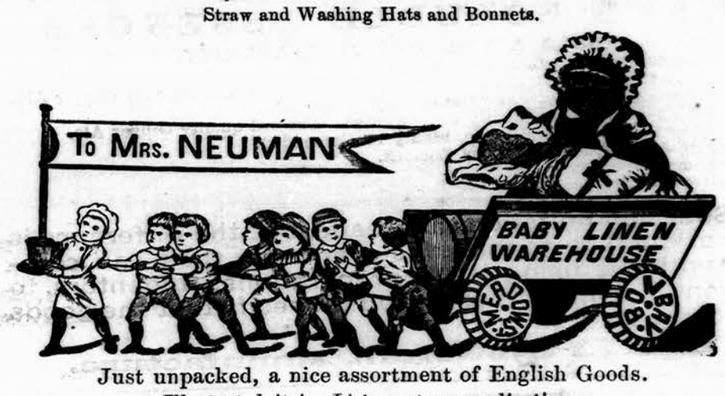
Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Preserved in the purest purity by Capsuled bottles.

MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant smell

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...	...	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	...	...	... „ „ „	4	0
Sinos Lady.	...	...	... „ „ „	3	0
Alpha	...	...	... „ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	...	...	... „ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...	...	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
Carolina	...	...	... „ „ „ „ „	6	8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared *for me*, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds.	...	...per box of	50	Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „	25	„	6	0
Regal dela Reina	... „ „ „	25	„	5	0
Trabucos	...	... „ „ „	25	„	3	0
Calliope	...	... „ „ „	50	„	5	8
Semiramis ...	...	... „ „ „	100	„	10	0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4	0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

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Do.	„ 2 „ 100 „	3	0

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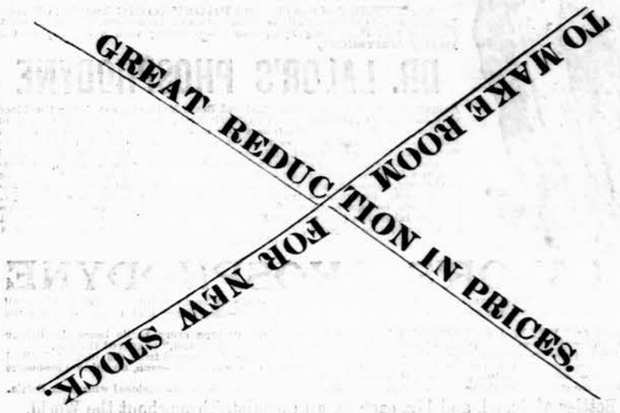

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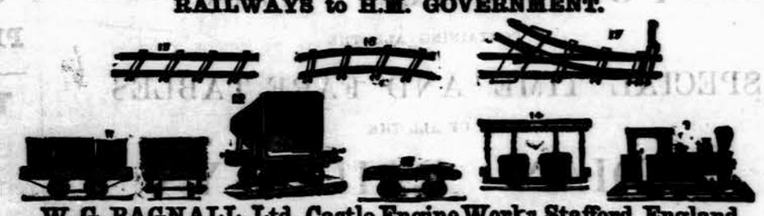

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

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